VOLUME LXVI NUMBER THREE

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

SEPTEMBER, 1934

Flying Around the North Atlantic

ANNE MORROW LINDBERGH

Foreword by CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

82 Illustrations and 2 Maps

Flags of the World

GILBERT GROSVENOR AND WILLIAM J. SHOWALTER

808 Flags and Emblems in Color and 10 Additional Illustrations

- Flags of the U. S. Government
- Flags of the States, Territories, and Possessions
- Flags in American History
- Flags of the British Empire
- Yacht and International Code Flags, Marine Signals, etc.
- Flags of Many Nations
- World Flags at the Beginning of the 18th Century
- Steamship Funnels and Flags
- Flags of Rank in Navies
- International Aircraft Markings

PUBLISHED BY THE
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY
HUBBARD MEMORIAL HALL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

$3.50 A YEAR 50c THE COPY

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

GEOGRAPHIC ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS

SIXTEENTH AND M STREETS NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

GILBERT GROSVENOR, President — JOHN OLIVER LA GORCE, Vice-President
JOHN JOY EDSON, Treasurer — GEO. W. HUTCHISON, Secretary
FREDERICK V. COVILLE, Chairman Committee on Research — HERBERT A. POOLE, Assistant Treasurer

EXECUTIVE STAFF OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

GILBERT GROSVENOR, EDITOR

JOHN OLIVER LA GORCE, Associate Editor

J. R. HILDEBRAND, Assistant Editor
FREDERICK SIMPICH, Assistant Editor
FRANKLIN L. FISHER, Chief Illustrations Division
MAYNARD OWEN WILLIAMS, Chief Foreign Editorial Staff
WILLIAM JOSEPH SHOWALTER, Chief Research Division
MELVILLE BELL GROSVENOR, Asst. Chief Illustrations Division
ALBERT H. BUMSTEAD, Chief Cartographer
McFALL KERBEY, Chief of School Service
CHARLES MARTIN, Chief Photographic Laboratory

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

JOHN JOY EDSON, Chairman of the Board, Washington Loan & Trust Company
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, Chief Justice of the United States
CHARLES G. DAWES, Formerly Vice-President of the United States
WALTER S. GIFFORD, President American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
JOHN J. PERSHING, General of the Armies of the United States
JOHN BARTON PAYNE, Chairman American Red Cross
DAVID FAIRCHILD, Special Agricultural Explorer, U. S. Department of Agriculture
WILLIAM V. PRATT, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, Retired
A. W. GREELY, Arctic Explorer, Major General U. S. Army
C. HART MERRIAM, Member National Academy of Sciences
RAYMOND S. PATTON, Director U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
GEORGE OTIS SMITH, Formerly Director U. S. Geological Survey
LYMAN J. BRIGGS, Director U. S. Bureau of Standards
ALEXANDER WETMORE, Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution
O. H. TITTMANN, Formerly Superintendent U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey
GEORGE R. PUTNAM, Commissioner U. S. Bureau of Lighthouses
GILBERT GROSVENOR, Editor of National Geographic Magazine
JOHN OLIVER LA GORCE, Associate Editor National Geographic Magazine
THEODORE W. NOYES, Editor of The Evening Star
J. HOWARD GORE, Prof. Emeritus Mathematics, The George Washington University
ROBERT V. FLEMING, President Riggs National Bank
FREDERICK V. COVILLE, Botanist, U. S. Department of Agriculture
GEORGE SHIRAS, 3D, Formerly Member U. S. Congress, Faunal Naturalist and Wild-Game Photographer

ORGANIZED FOR "THE INCREASE AND DIFFUSION OF GEOGRAPHIC KNOWLEDGE"

TO carry out the purposes for which it was founded forty-six years ago the National Geographic Society publishes this Magazine monthly. All receipts are invested in the Magazine itself or expended directly to promote geographic knowledge.

ARTICLES and photographs are desired. For material which the Magazine can use, generous remuneration is made. Contributions should be accompanied by addressed return envelope and postage.

IMMEDIATELY after the terrific eruption of the world's largest crater, Mt. Katmai, in Alaska, a National Geographic Society expedition was sent to make observations of this remarkable phenomenon. Four expeditions have followed and the extraordinary scientific data resulting given to the world. In this vicinity an eighth wonder of the world was discovered and explored—"The Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," a vast area of steaming, spouting fissures. As a result of The Society's discoveries this area has been created a National Monument by proclamation of the President of the United States.

AT an expense of over $50,000 The Society sent a notable series of expeditions into Peru to investigate the traces of the Inca race. Their discoveries form a large share of our knowledge of a civilization waning when Pizarro first set foot in Peru.

THE Society also had the honor of subscribing a substantial sum to the expedition of Admiral Peary, who discovered the North Pole, and contributed $55,000 to Admiral Byrd's Antarctic Expedition.

NOT long ago The Society granted $25,000, and in addition $75,000 was given by individual members to the Government when the congressional appropriation for the purpose was insufficient, and the finest of the giant sequoia trees of California were thereby saved for the American people.

THE Society's notable expeditions to New Mexico have pushed back the historic horizons of the Southwestern United States to a period nearly eight centuries before Columbus crossed the Atlantic. By dating the ruins of the vast communal dwellings in that region The Society's researches have solved secrets that have puzzled historians for three hundred years. The Society is sponsoring an ornithological survey of Venezuela.

TO further the study of solar radiation in relation to long range weather forecastings, The Society has appropriated $65,000 to enable the Smithsonian Institution to establish a station for six years on Mt. Brukkaros, in South West Africa.

Copyright, 1934, by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C. International copyright secured. All rights reserved. Quedan reservados todos los derechos. Printed in U. S. A. Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as Second-Class Mail Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 1, 1918. Cover design and names registered in United States Patent Office. Marca Registrada.

UNDER THIS FLAG . . .

the Southern Route comes into its own

RECORD-breaking speed . . . gyro-stabilized smoothness . . . Lido pools, Lido decks and other last-word marine innovations, together with smiling skies and blue, sunny waters, have given the Southern Route its prestige—under the Italian flag!

Enlightened travelers are now following the Italian flag to Europe . . . and to the Near or Far East or South Africa . . . attracted to Italian ships. The champion "Rex", holder of the Atlantic Blue Ribbon. The "Conte di Savoia", with her million-dollar Sperry gyro installation. The "Roma" and "Augustus", favorite Lido vessels. The noted Cosulich liners "Saturnia" and "Vulcania", and the fine connecting steamers of Lloyd Triestino. On your next European voyage, sail under the Italian flag . . . and enjoy a true Lido crossing with a thousand miles of added cruising "east of Gibraltar" at no extra cost!

For further information, illustrated literature and reservations apply local agent or our nearest office. **New York:** *1 State Street;* **Philadelphia:** *1601 Walnut Street;* **Boston:** *86 Arlington Street;* **Cleveland:** *944 Arcade, Union Trust Building;* **Chicago:** *333 North Michigan Avenue;* **San Francisco:** *386 Post Street;* **New Orleans:** *1806 American Bank Building;* **Montreal:** *Architect Building, 1133 Beaver Hall Hill;* **Toronto:** *159 Bay Street.*

ITALIAN LINE

Photograph from Publishers' Photo Service

THE BANNER OF EACH KNIGHT OF THE BATH FLIES ABOVE HIS STALL IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

In this Chapel of Henry VII, Knights of the Bath are installed with medieval pomp and ceremony. Below the stalls are seats, carved with their coats of arms, for the gentlemen who attend the knights as their esquires. Kings and queens, including Mary Queen of Scots, lie buried here.

FLAGS OF THE WORLD

By Gilbert Grosvenor and William J. Showalter

THE years since the World War have witnessed more changes in the flags of civilization than any other period of like duration in the history of humanity.

Out of the fallen empires of that greatest war of all times have arisen kingdoms, republics, colonies, and mandated territories.

Such ancient countries as Afghanistan and China have adopted new flags, while recent-born Manchutikuo has advanced a claim to a place in the family of nations and established a flag in accordance with that claim.

Even in such settled governments as those of the United States and the British Empire there have been many changes in the flags secondary to Old Glory in the one and to the Union Flag in the other.

Practically all of the United States military flags that shared the battlefields with the National Standard, whether colors of infantry regiments, standards of mounted troops, or the command flags of ranking officers, have joined the ranks of the obsolete. The War Department, wishing to have its whole series of flags designed in harmony and in keeping with the finest standards of heraldry, has almost entirely remade that part of the Army Regulations prescribing the designs and colors of the Army's flags.

MANY STATE FLAGS CHANGED

Fourteen States of the Union have changed their flags entirely, by legislative action; in eighteen other States the vagaries of embroidering designs upon flags have left their imprint in such a way as to create change by usage.

In the British Empire, the Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State have created their own national flags; while in all of the mandated territories and some of the old possessions, such as Nova Scotia, new badges have been approved. These badges are worn at the intersection of the crosses on the Union Flag (326) and in circles in the fly of the Blue Ensign (329) and the Red Ensign (328).

The flags and pennants of the International Code (525-564) also were redesigned and the changes put into effect on January 1, 1934. This group of flags and pennants was developed to enable all nations to communicate with one another on the high seas. As used for many years, some of the letters of the alphabet were represented by pennants and others by square flags, while all numbers were expressed by pennants. In order to overcome possible confusion, the newly revised code makes all flags representing letters of the alphabet oblong and all numerals pennant-shaped.

It has been said that flags were divinely ordained; that when Jehovah made His covenant with mankind that all flesh should never again be destroyed by a flood, He sealed the pledge by unfurling across the heavens the great banner of the ages—the rainbow itself.

STANDARDS ARE HEADINGS IN CHAPTERS OF HISTORY

From that time forward men in turn have lifted up standards, emblems, and colors around which they have kindled their fires of patriotism, developed their sense of loyalty to one another, and bound themselves together with ties of nationality.

Explorers have discovered on the monuments and in the tombs of ancient Egypt carvings and paintings depicting troops in formation with their standards uplifted and their banners streaming.

The people of Israel had their standards. We read in *Numbers:* "And the Lord spake unto Moses and unto Aaron, saying, Every man of the Children of Israel shall pitch (his tent) by his own standard with the ensign of their father's house."

As far back as 800 B. C. the Persians revolted against the tyranny of a despotic ruler. It was a good blacksmith by the name of Koah who led the cause and his apron became the standard of the revolt.

At the time of Cyrus the Persians used a white flag on which was a golden eagle.

The Roman Republic borrowed its silver eagle, holding in its talons the thunderbolts of Jove, from the Etruscans. Augustus lifted high a globe to commemorate his conquest of the earth. Constantine adopted the Cross to signalize his vision.

The early Greeks had a piece of armor on a spear; the Athenians used the olive and the owl as their emblem, and the Thebans lifted aloft a sphinx.

The efforts of the people of America to express their sentiments in flags constitute one of the romances of our history.

As the rising tide of resentment against British rule swept the Colonies, the faith of the people and their attitudes burgeoned forth on their flags. New England's protest was against the illegal acts of the British Ministry. It believed those acts would be repudiated by the King when he realized the injustice being done to his subjects in the Colonies. Therefore, Massachusetts petitioned the King to restore her rights, opening her statement of grievances with the phrase "Appealing to Heaven for the justice of our Cause." The expression caught the imagination of the people; the pine tree became their symbol and "An Appeal to Heaven" their motto (244).

Virginia-born George Washington complimented the New England spirit by suggesting the pine-tree flag and its motto for his cruisers (244), a series of schooners transferred from the merchant fleet to aid the army around Boston.

The Southern Colonies were in a mood of defiance rather than of appeal to God and Justice, and the rattlesnake became the expression of their attitude toward the home government. "Don't Tread on Me" was the warning command on most of the rattlesnake flags (253-256-262).

But as war stepped in and drove peace away, most of the leaders hoped to be able to show the King that theirs was not a war on him but a war only against what they considered the unlawful acts of the Ministry.

General Washington himself was careful to emphasize in all his early utterances as Commander-in-Chief that it was a war against the Ministry and not against the Sovereign.

Deep concern, therefore, was felt that a flag should be made that would proclaim at once loyalty to the Crown and resentment against the Ministry.

WASHINGTON WANTED A SINGLE FLAG

When General Washington took command of the Continental Army at Cambridge, he found that the divided loyalties of many flags made it essential to a hope of victory that the colonial units under him should be forged into one organization with a united outlook and continental loyalty. His orders, reports, and letters from that time forward contained many references to the difficulties encountered in building up an army that would acknowledge a single flag, and in combating the wranglings and rivalries in his existing force. He reported to the Continental Congress that he found a wide-spread unwillingness of officers of one colony to accept service with troops of another.

General Washington looked forward with eagerness to the first day of January, 1776, for it was on that day that his old army, with all of its conflicts, was to pass out of existence, and the new one, which he hoped would be free of the weaknesses of its predecessor, was to come into being.

But the last month preceding the transformation was one of utter anxiety for the Commander-in-Chief. On November 28, 1775, he wrote his military secretary that he "should not be at all surprised at any disaster that may happen," and added, "Could I have foreseen what I have, and am likely to experience, no consideration upon earth should have induced me to accept this command. A regiment or any subordinate department would have been accompanied with ten times the satisfaction, and perhaps the honor."

THE GRAND UNION FLAG

There was, however, much hard work included in this period of anxiety. Among the things to be done was to provide a flag which should at once be expressive of the union of the Thirteen Colonies in a single purpose and of the hope of those Colonies that reconciliation still remained possible. The Grand Union Flag (251), with its old British jack in the canton and its thirteen red and white stripes for its fly, was the outcome of the efforts made to find such a banner.

Historians have searched in vain for the slightest inkling of its designer or the authority under which it was established. Some have represented that a Congress Committee which visited Boston considered and authorized it, but a thorough search of the reports of this committee and the correspondence of those who constituted it fails to reveal any action or consideration by this committee.

Our first view of this flag was when it was hoisted aboard the *Alfred,* the flagship of the Congress Navy, lying in the Delaware River on December 3, 1775.

We get the fact of this significant event from no less an authority than John Paul Jones himself. He was at that time the senior lieutenant of the American Navy and was attached to the *Alfred,* the flagship of the fleet, his position corresponding to that

Photograph by Ewing Galloway

"I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO MY FLAG AND TO THE REPUBLIC FOR WHICH IT STANDS"

Each week boys and girls of many schools throughout the United States pause to pay patriotic tribute to the Stars and Stripes. While they stand at salute, in this ceremony in Evander Childs High School, New York, pupils recite the famous pledge which was prepared by the American Flag Association.

of executive officer in the Navy to-day. In a letter to Robert Morris, Jones declared: "It was my fortune, as the senior of the Lieutenants, to hoist *myself* the Flag of America the first time it was displayed. Though this was but a slight Circumstance, yet I feel for its Honor, more than I think I should have done, if it had not happened."

Jones failed to give the date of that raising of the flag, but not so a loyalist reporting to the Earl of Dartmouth. Writing on December 20, 1775, the Earl's correspondent advises: "An admiral is appointed, a court established, and the 3d instant, the Continental flag on board the *Black Prince** opposite Philadelphia was hoisted." On December 12, a British spy at Philadelphia reported that "the commodore who commands this fleet comes from Rhode Island, his name is Hopkins."

On January 4, 1776, the British Intelligence Service sent a dispatch from Philadelphia, saying: "This day about one o'clock sailed the *Alfred* and the ship *Columbus* with two brigs . . . Hopkins commands

* The correspondent had not learned of its being rechristened the *Alfred*.

Photograph by Ewing Galloway

BANNERS OF THE 48 STATES EXHIBITED AT RICHMOND

This colorful display of State flags was held on the grounds of the Virginia War Memorial Carillon. The old flag of Vermont, with its 8-pointed star and red stripes (lower right), has been discarded (see No. 204), while the flag of Wyoming (inner circle, lower left) now has the head of the buffalo turned toward the staff, the point of honor (see No. 209).

the *Alfred*. She has yellow sides, her head the figure of a man, English colours, but more striped."

Thus out of the mouths of diverse witnesses are established not only the raising of the flag but also the date of the ceremony and the description of the ensign.

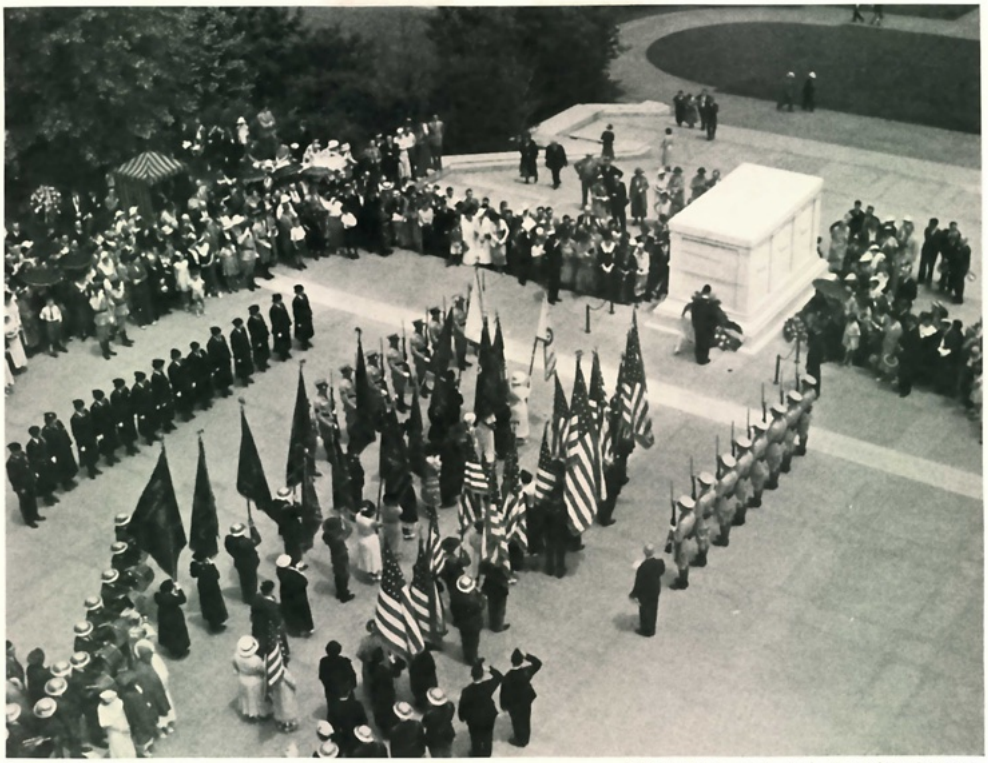
There has been much confusion about the flags which were displayed on the *Alfred* on that historic December day. The statement is often correctly made that Commodore Hopkins hoisted the Gadsden flag (253). To anyone acquainted with naval usage both then and now, this is no contradiction of the assertion made by John Paul Jones. Flagships display three flags when in port—the ensign flown at the stern, the flag of the commanding officer displayed at the mainmast if he is present, and the jack hoisted at the bow.

Commodore Hopkins was the commanding officer; therefore, his flag flew at the mainmast It was the Gadsden flag. The jack displayed was a small, nearly square, flag of alternate red and white stripes bearing a crawling snake with the legend "Don't Tread on Me" (252).

The navies of the world have always led in flag matters because international law has made ships that do not bear recognized ensigns liable to charges of piracy. It is on the basis of this fact that we may assume that the Grand Union Flag was of naval origin.

AN ARMY TRULY "CONTINENTAL"

The new Navy in front of Philadelphia barely had time to become accustomed to its new Continental colors before the long-awaited and planned-for day dawned at Boston when the old Colonial Army should be mustered out of existence and the new Continental one assigned to its trenches. Washington rejoiced that he had come



Official Photograph, U. S. Army Signal Corps

MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES IN HONOR OF AMERICA'S UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Few spots in all the United States witness so constant a procession of pious pilgrimages as this simple tomb in Arlington National Cemetery. Wreaths and flags of many lands are carried there every year to keep green the memory of all who died to uphold the flag of the United States.

at last into the command of an army "which in every point of view is entirely continental."

"We had hoisted the Union Flag (251) in compliment to the united colonies," Washington wrote in commenting on the events marking the birth of the new army. In a letter to the President of the Congress he declared: "It is not in the pages of History perhaps to furnish a case like ours. To maintain a post within musket shot of the Enemy for six months together (without powder) and at the same time to disband one Army and recruit another within that distance of twenty odd British regiments, is more than probably ever was attempted."

It has often been urged that the Grand Union Flag (251) was not raised at Cambridge but at Prospect Hill, in Somerville. However, a study of Washington's general orders shows that the Laboratory on Harvard Common in Cambridge shared with Prospect Hill the glory of being sites from which the flag was flown. Thus we are saved the necessity of believing that the principal post for the display of the Grand Union Flag was entirely outside the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief and within the boundaries of one of his corps commanders, and are permitted to believe both Cambridge and Somerville shared the honor of the first display of the Grand Union Flag on the day the national army was born.

When General Washington shifted the scenes of the early Revolutionary struggle from Boston to New York by forcing the British to evacuate the former, he made July 9 another gala occasion. In his general orders for the day he recited that "The Hon. The Continental Congress, impelled by the dictates of duty, policy and necessity, having been pleased to dissolve the Connection which subsisted between this Country, and Great Britain, and to declare the United Colonies of North America free and independent States: The several brigades are to be drawn up this evening on their respective Parades, at Six OClock, when

Photograph from Keystone-Underwood

KING IBN SAUD'S ARMY CARRIED THIS FLAG IN ITS DESERT CONQUESTS

On a green field is the white Arabic inscription, "There is no god but God, and Mohammed is the Prophet of God." Below the inscription is a white sword. When the powerful King of Saudi Arabia visited Germany two years ago, this flag was broken out in his honor by the officials of Tempelhof, Berlin's huge airport.

the declaration of Congress, shewing the grounds and reasons of this measure, is to be read with an audible voice.

"The General hopes this important Event will serve as a fresh incentive to every officer, and soldier, to act with Fidelity and Courage, as knowing that now the peace and safety of his Country depends (under God) solely on the success of our arms."

After the reading of the Declaration, the Grand Union Flag (251) was raised over his fortifications and headquarters at what is now the Battery in New York. Ambrose Searle, confidential secretary of Admiral Lord Howe, a few days later wrote of the American troops:

"They have set up their standard in the fort upon the southern end of the town. Their colours are thirteen stripes of red and white alternating, with the union canton in the corner."

We may follow the Grand Union Flag over the seas for many months. On November 16, 1776, the *Andrea Doria* sailing under it saluted the Dutch flag and received a Dutch salute in return. In September, 1776, the brig *Reprisal* sailed from Philadelphia for France, carrying the Grand Union Flag as her ensign and Benjamin Franklin, newly appointed minister to France, as her most distinguished passenger. It was also the Grand Union Flag which Benedict Arnold carried on the *Royal Savage* in his Lake Champlain expedition.

THE BIRTH OF THE STARS AND STRIPES

How long the Grand Union Flag was flown has never been definitely established, but the official records of the Navy fail to show that any other ensign was in use until after the resolution creating the Stars and Stripes was adopted by the Congress. It was not until June 14, 1777, nearly a full year after the Declaration of Independence, that the Continental Congress took action substituting the Stars and Stripes for the Grand Union Flag. The records are entirely silent regarding the author of the resolution. The only hint we have as to who sponsored it is the fact that the resolution stands sandwiched in between a group of other resolutions clearly of marine import and that it therefore probably came from the Marine Committee.

The difficulties involved in presenting a work on the flags of the world that is absolutely up-to-date at the moment of its appearance are manifold. For instance, at the time the flag plates had to go to press, the future of the Saar Basin Territory faced the doubts of a plebiscite, and no one could say whether the existing flag (with its three horizontal bars, upper and lower blue and middle white) would continue to represent the Saar or whether it would give place to the French or German flag.

SWIFT CHANGES OF GEOGRAPHY REFLECTED IN FLAGS

Likewise, no one at that time could predict what the fortunes of war would bring in the land of Arabia, with its divers flags of uncertain tenure. Ibn Saud, after having been proclaimed King of Hejaz in 1926 and King of the Nejd in 1927, established himself as King of Saudi Arabia. He has since continued his career of conquest. His flag, illustrated on page 344, is said to have been designed by his grandfather about a century ago. The field is green and the inscription and keen-edged scimitar are in white.

The Kingdom of Manchutikuo came into being just in time to permit a flag (491) to find its proper place in our plates.

Even at home there were difficulties. The Department of the Interior holds that the stars on the flag of the Secretary of the Interior refer to bureaus and not to the rank of the head of the Department. Therefore, every time there is a shift of bureaus involving the Department of the Interior, the flag must be changed accordingly. The result was that the flag had to be changed three times during the process of making up page 347. After the plates were arranged, the Bureau of Insular Affairs was transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior, and it remains a question whether the chief of the bureau will take his flag (37) with him or whether he will have a flag in his bureau's new affiliation.

EXTENSIVE RESEARCH REQUIRED TO TRACE OUR FLAG'S HISTORY

The research involved in the preparation of this Flag Number represents six months of unremitting study and checking of facts.

Believing that one of the most regrettable gaps in our patriotic literature is the absence of authoritative data on the origin of both the Grand Union Flag (251) and the Stars and Stripes, the record was reëxamined to see whether the historians might not have overlooked some item which would clarify the situation. All the published proceedings of the Continental Congress were restudied; the Revolutionary records of the Navy were recanvassed; the historical archives of the several Colonies were searched again; the diaries and correspondence of those who in committees or elsewhere might have had some hand in bringing the two flags into existence were resurveyed; the correspondence and military orders of General Washington were scrutinized once more.

But the historians had turned and examined every stone, and the only hope that remains of finding new contemporary light upon the origin of these flags lies in some unknown attic among old records that have been lost to human ken.

One question the research did definitely answer was the date when that degree of unanimity in the Continental Congress was attained which made the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of an Independence Flag possible.

That unanimity had not been reached on May 31, 1776. On that date General Washington advised his brother Augustine that whole delegations in the Congress were still hopeful of reconciliation with England—"still feeding on the dainty food of reconciliation," he quaintly phrased the situation.

It was not until the British plan to take New York and the surrounding country became apparent that all hope of reconciliation was abandoned and the Colonies were ready to transform their war against the British Ministry into one for independence.

THE GEOGRAPHIC'S FIRST FLAG NUMBER

The first Flag Number of the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE, issued in 1917, when America was well launched in the World War, was widely hailed upon its appearance. It included the flags of all nations of that time and also the major flags flown when Thomas Jefferson was President and when Christopher Columbus discovered America. Likewise, it included the code flags of our own Navy and those of international usage, making the most comprehensive presentation of the flags of the world then current and historical ever published.

President Woodrow Wilson joined with his Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, and his Secretary of the Navy, Josephus

Daniels, in hailing the Flag Number as a distinct contribution to the morale of America as it marched on to the victory that ultimately crowned the arms of the Allies.

Librarians everywhere declare that THE GEOGRAPHIC 1917 Flag Number from the date of its appearance to the present time has constituted the most consulted work on the subject of flags on their shelves.

The high mortality of the flags of the world since 1917 and the high birthrate of new banners since that date have made necessary an entire new series of flag plates. Yet so accurate were the researches of Lieut. Comdr. (now Captain) Byron McCandless, the co-author of that Flag Number, upon the history of the American Flag that seventeen years before the critical eyes of millions of readers have not served to reveal a single change that should be made in the story of the Stars and Stripes as therein presented. On the other hand, new facts have come to light confirming the details of that story.

WHAT THE FLAG COLOR PLATES SHOW

It will be noted that pages 347, 350, 351, 354, 355, 358, 359, 362, 363, 366, and 367 are devoted entirely to current American flags, with those of the President, the members of his Cabinet, the General of the Armies, the United States Military Academy, and the United States Naval Academy sharing page 347 with the National Flag.

Pages 355, 358, 359, 362, 363, and 366, inclusive, show the flags of the 48 States, which are arranged alphabetically rather than according to the order of their admission to the Union.

Pages 370 and 371 present the historical flags of the Americas, including those under which the New World was explored and ruled prior to the Revolution. Pages 374 and 375 show the flags and badges of the British Empire.

The flags displayed on pages 378, 379, 382, and 383, inclusive, are those of the countries of the world outside of the United States and the British Empire. They are arranged in alphabetical order except where they are dependencies of other countries, as in the case of Chosen (485), formerly Korea, now an integral part of Japan.

On page 386 will be found the American Yacht Flags, International Code Flags and Pennants, and Code Signals.

Page 387 shows a series of Marine Signals and a group of important 18th-century flags.

Pages 390 and 391 show the flags and funnels of leading steamship lines and the rank flags of the world's major navies. Page 394 is devoted to the military and naval aircraft markings of those countries which maintain air establishments.

The Society acknowledges its deep indebtedness to Mr. A. E. Du Bois, the flag authority of the Quartermaster General's Office, for his fine helpfulness in the reproduction of the flags of the United States Army; to Lieut. Comdr. John W. Roper, of the Code and Signals Section of the Navy, for his splendid assistance in reproducing the other flags; to Mr. Herbert J. Pitt, of London, one of the world's leading authorities on flags, for his generous aid and guidance in securing the latest possible data on the flags of foreign nations.

FLAGS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

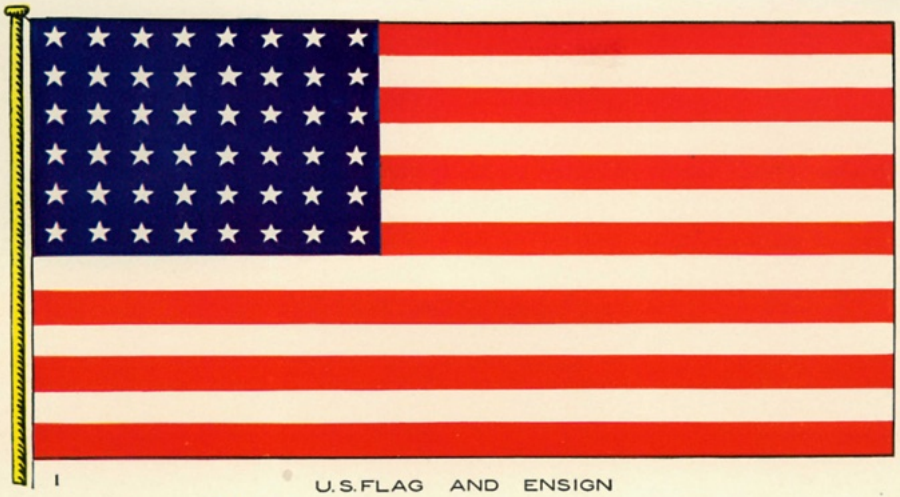
1. UNITED STATES FLAG AND ENSIGN.—It was not until July 4, 1912, that the United States Flag received its finishing touches. That year marked the emplacement of the two additional stars which represent Arizona and New Mexico. The Artillery did not carry the Stars and Stripes until 1834, the Infantry until 1841, and the Cavalry until 1895.

2. PRESIDENT'S COLORS—The colors and flag of the President of the United States are used respectively on land and sea. The coat of arms on the colors and flag is a reproduction of that on the President's Seal.

3. GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.—This seal was adopted by the Continental Congress on June 20, 1782. The design on the obverse side is the one illustrated. That on the reverse side never has been cut and therefore never used. At the present time the seal is affixed only to important commissions, treaties, and the like, which bear the President's signature.

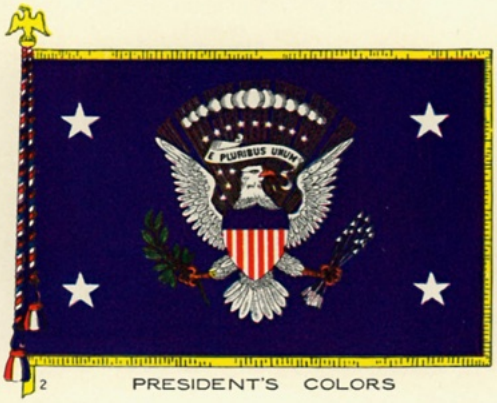
4. SEAL OF THE PRESIDENT.—The personal seal of the President is seen not only on his colors and flag but also in bronze on the floor of the entrance corridor of the White House. This is an impression seal and has no prescribed colors.

5. SECRETARY OF STATE.—The flag of the Secretary of State has the national coat of arms upon it and carries four stars. Until recently it had only two stars. But when Secretary



1 U.S. FLAG AND ENSIGN

3 GREAT SEAL- U.S.



2 PRESIDENT'S COLORS

4 PRESIDENT'S SEAL

5 SECRETARY OF STATE

6 SECRETARY OF TREASURY

7 SECRETARY OF WAR

8 ATTORNEY GENERAL

9 POSTMASTER GENERAL

10 SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

11 SECRETARY OF INTERIOR

12 SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

13 SECRETARY OF LABOR

14 GENERAL OF THE ARMIES

15 U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY

16 U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY

FLAGS OF THE UNITED STATES

Hull went to the Montevideo Congress, he had it redesigned to embody the regulation four stars in the flag of ranking civilian officials. In the Army the four stars of a General are distributed in a straight line across the fly of the flag. In the Navy the four stars of an Admiral are distributed as if placed at the angles of a diamond (see 104).

6. SECRETARY OF TREASURY.—The flag of the Secretary of the Treasury was designed before it became the practice to give ranking civilian officials four stars placed in the respective corners of the flag. His flag therefore carries 13 stars, representing the Thirteen Original States.

7. SECRETARY OF WAR.—The flag of the Secretary of War carries the United States coat of arms and the four stars of the ranking civilian officials of the Government.

8. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The flag of the Attorney General is one of the newest, having been only recently designed and used. The inscription is *Qui Pro Domina Justitia Sequitur* (He who seeks justice for the people).

9. POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The flag of the Postmaster General is one of the latest additions to the Cabinet series, and its design commemorates the era of the Pony Express rider.

10. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—With its white anchors and stars on a blue field, the flag of the Secretary of the Navy is the most frequently flown of all the Cabinet flags.

11. SECRETARY OF INTERIOR.—The Secretary of the Interior departs from the 4-star usage in his flag and uses instead stars that indicate the number of bureaus in his Department.

12. SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.—The Secretary of Commerce uses the device on the official seal of the Department as the particular insignia on his flag.

13. SECRETARY OF LABOR.—The device on the flag of the Secretary of Labor is taken from the seal of the Department of Labor.

14. GENERAL OF THE ARMIES.—This flag, now used by General Pershing, with its gold fringe, four stars, and spread eagle, is one of the most attractive of the newly designed flags of the War Department.

15. UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.—These colors are carried by the regiment of midshipmen along with the National Colors.

16. UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.—The colors of the corps of cadets wear an escutcheon bearing the National Colors, upon which is placed the cap of Mars. The streamer carries the words "Duty, Honor, Country—West Point MDCCCII U.S.M.A."

17. GENERAL, CHIEF OF STAFF.—The colors of the Chief of Staff of the Army represent a striking departure from the usual by having their field made up of two triangles, the one white and the other red. In the Army, colors are carried by dismounted troops, and standards by mounted or motorized units. With colors, cords and tassels are used, but not with standards. The inscription is *E Pluribus Unum*.

18. CHEMICAL REGIMENT COLORS.—The colors and standards of regiments differ from one another as the arm or service varies. In the Regular Army a regiment having an approved coat of arms carries its own shield embroidered on the eagle's breast, the regimental motto on a scroll in the eagle's beak, and the regimental crest above the eagle's head. A regiment having an approved badge but no coat of arms will have the eagle's breast feathered, the regimental motto will be placed on the scroll in the eagle's beak, and the regimental badge will replace the crest above the eagle's head. The difference, therefore, in the flags from 18 to 29 inclusive (with the exception of 22 and 23, which are respectively the colors of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and the Citizens' Military Training Camp) will be noted mainly in the color of their respective fields, the crests above the eagle's head, and the devices on their breasts. The motto of the First Chemical Regiment (18) is *Ago Ardorem Fumumque* (I rule the fire and smoke).

19. COAST ARTILLERY REGIMENT.—The motto of the 64th Coast Artillery Regiment is "We aim high."

20. ENGINEERS REGIMENT.—The Second Regiment of Engineers has for its motto *Ardeur et Tenacite* (Eagerness and tenacity).

21. INFANTRY REGIMENT.—The 140th Regiment of Infantry carries the motto *Siempre Listo* (Ever ready).

22. RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.—Camp Color (see 18).

23. CITIZENS' MILITARY TRAINING CAMP.—Camp Color (see 18).

24. AIR CORPS GROUP.—The Eleventh School Group of the Air Corps has for its motto *Audacia Scientia* (Boldness, skill).

25. CAVALRY REGIMENT.—The motto carried by the 114th Cavalry Regiment is *Via Vi* (A way by force).

26. FIELD ARTILLERY REGIMENT.—The 152nd Field Artillery Regiment has for its motto "On the Way."

27. MEDICAL REGIMENT.—The 135th Medical Regiment's motto is *Auxilium Omnibus* (Aid for all).

28. QUARTERMASTER TRAIN.—The Forty-fifth Division Train of the Quartermaster Corps has for its motto "Peace and progress."

29. SIGNAL BATTALION.—The Fifty-first Signal Battalion has *Semper Constans* (Always constant) for its motto.

30. TABARD.—Tabards are banners of silk or other suitable material, attached to the crooks of bugles or trumpets by silk cords having acorns at each end.

31 TO 52 INCLUSIVE.—With the exception of the flags of the Christian and Jewish Chaplains (32 and 33), and the Commission Pennant of War Department Vessels (34), all of this group

of flags are the automobile flags of the ranking officers of the several branches of the service. They are all flown from a staff of wood surmounted by an acorn-shaped head. With the exception of the flag of the Bureau of Insular Affairs (see page 345), they all bear the two stars of the Major General and the devices of their respective arms or services—the shield of the Adjutant General's Department, the propeller and wings of the Air Corps, the crossed sabers of the Cavalry, the benzol ring and crossed retorts of the Chemical Warfare Service, the cannon and projectile of the Coast Artillery, the castle of the Corps of Engineers, and the crossed field guns of the Field Artillery, etc. The inscription on the flag of the Major General, General Staff (44) is *E Pluribus Unum,* while that on the flag of the Inspector General (46) is *Droit et Avant* (Right and forward).

53. HARBOR DEFENSE COMMANDER.—This flag is flown on a halyard by the officer in charge of the harbor defense.

54. FLAG OF THE CHIEF UMPIRE AT MANEUVERS.—This flag is carried by the officer who has been designated to head those who determine the victors in war games.

55. AMBULANCES.—This is the flag of the Geneva Convention. As illustrated here, it is the Ambulance flag, but it is also flown over hospitals and hospital ships.

56. VETERINARY AMBULANCES.—This flag is flown by veterinarians of the Army on their missions of mercy to heroic war horses.

57. MINE PLANTER.—The flag of a mine planter, with its interesting device, is flown from a halyard.

58. ARMY TRANSPORTS.—This flag is flown by Army transports from a halyard. With slight changes it has witnessed the carrying of hundreds of thousands of Uncle Sam's soldiers and marines.

59. GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.—This flag of General Headquarters and 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, and 67 constitute the distinguishing flags of corps, corps areas, cavalry corps, cavalry divisions, infantry divisions, artillery brigades, cavalry brigades, and infantry brigades.

68 TO 81 INCLUSIVE, GUIDONS OF THE ARMY.—Guidons prescribed for use by troops have colors corresponding in general to the colors of the arm or service to which they belong. As in the case of colors and standards, they are surmounted by spearheads, which formerly were used as emergency weapons by their bearers.

82. MARKING PENNANT.—This pennant is used to mark off areas such as parade grounds.

83. COAST GUARD ENSIGN.—The badge on this ensign is surrounded by the motto *Semper Paratus—1790,* meaning "Always prepared." The Coast Guard Standard and the flag of the Coast Guard Commandant carry the same motto. In time of war the Coast Guard operates as a part of the United States Navy and uses the flags and pennants of the naval service.

84. COAST GUARD PENNANT.—This pennant is worn by Coast Guard cutters in commission during peace times.

85. COAST GUARD STANDARD.—The Coast Guard Standard, with its spread eagle wearing the shield of the United States on its breast, has been somewhat revised from the eagle carried in the canton of the Coast Guard Ensign.

86. COAST GUARD ANCHORAGE FLAG.—Cutters patrolling anchorage grounds of large harbors carry this flag at their jack staffs.

87. COAST GUARD COMMANDANT.—The flag of the Commandant of the Coast Guard has the two stars of a Rear Admiral and the insignia of the service.

88. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.—It is under this flag that the Coast and Geodetic Survey charts the harbors and maps the seas for the guidance of shipping.

89. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY PENNANT.—The pennant of the Coast and Geodetic Survey is flown at the mainmast while the vessel is in commission, that is, while it is in actual service.

90. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY DIRECTOR.—The flag of the Director of the Coast and Geodetic Survey is distinguished by its white triangle.

91. BUREAU OF FISHERIES.—The flag of the Bureau of Fisheries, with its red diamond and white fish, was adopted in 1896.

92. COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES.—The flag of the Commissioner of Fisheries dispenses with the red diamond and shows the white fish on the blue field.

93. UNITED STATES POWER SQUADRON.—Power boat squadrons counter the design of the Yacht Ensign in having blue perpendicular stripes where the Yacht Ensign has horizontal red stripes; the Yacht Ensign has a blue canton while the power boat squadrons have a canton of red.

94. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.—The flag of the United States Public Health Service, with its field of international quarantine yellow and its device of the caduceus and the fouled anchor, was adopted in 1894.

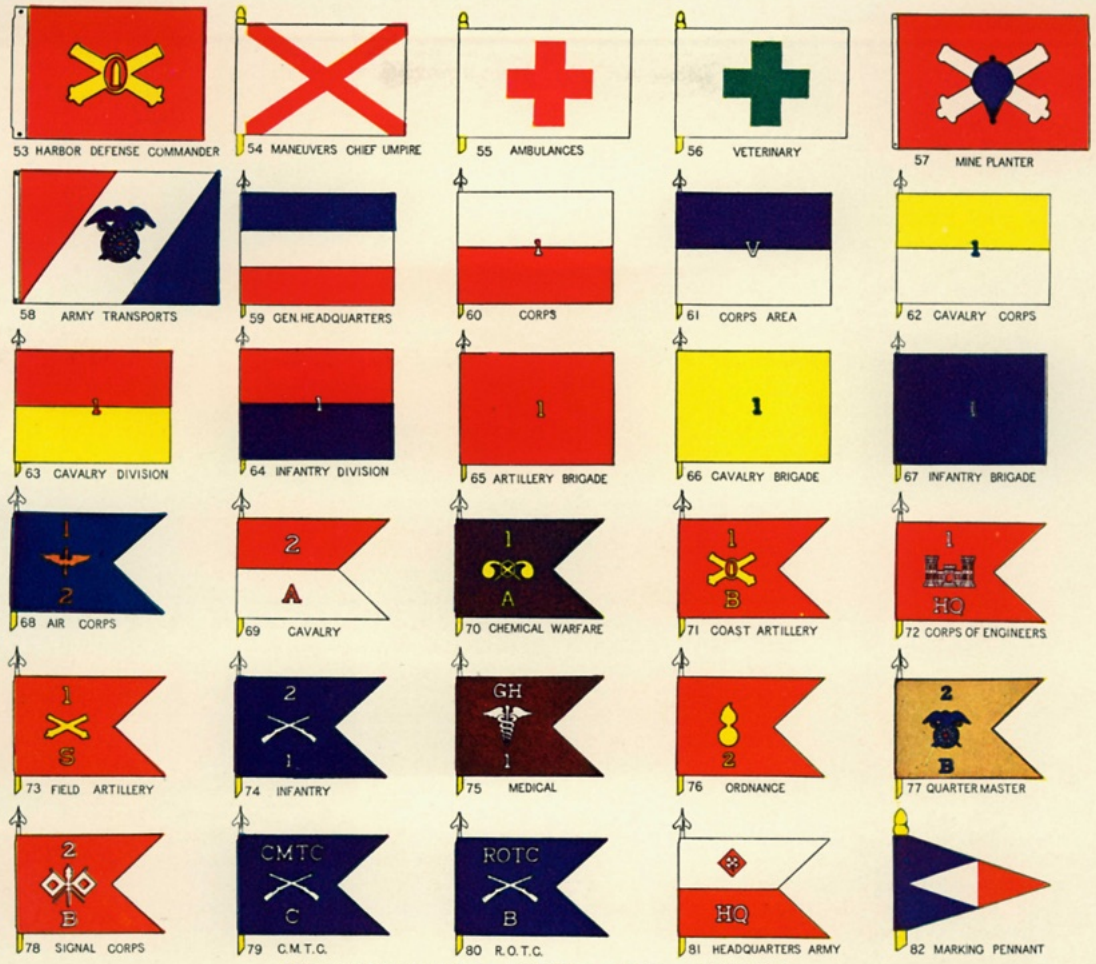
95. UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE.—The seal on this flag is that of the Department of Labor, to which the Immigration Service belongs.

96. UNITED STATES CUSTOMS.—The United States Customs Flag is the same as the Coast Guard Ensign with the device of the Coast Guard Ensign omitted.

97. BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.—The service flag of the Bureau of Navigation, with its white ship on a red disk amid a blue background, is flown by all vessels of the Navigation Service during daylight hours.

98, 99, 100, BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSE FLAGS.—The common feature of the three flags of the

REGIMENTAL COLORS, STANDARDS, AND FLAGS OF COMMAND, U. S. ARMY



DISTINGUISHING FLAGS AND GUIDONS

83 COAST GUARD ENSIGN
84 COAST GUARD PENNANT
85 COAST GUARD STANDARD
86 COAST GUARD ANCHORAGE
87 COAST GUARD COMMANDANT
88 COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY
89 C. & G. SURVEY PENNANT
90 C. & G. DIRECTOR
91 BUREAU OF FISHERIES
92 COMNR. OF FISHERIES
93 U.S. POWER SQUADRONS
94 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
95 U.S. IMMIGRATION SERVICE
96 U.S. CUSTOMS
97 BUREAU OF NAVIGATION
98 BUREAU OF LIGHTHOUSES
99 COMNR. LIGHTHOUSES
100 INSP. LIGHTHOUSES
101 U.S. MAIL VESSELS
102 PAN AMERICAN UNION

FLAGS OF U. S. GOVERNMENT BUREAUS AND SERVICES

Bureau of Lighthouses is the lighthouse with its three windows and its lantern.

101. UNITED STATES MAIL VESSELS.—This pennant is no longer required to be flown aboard United States mail vessels or vessels carrying United States mail, but many of them still keep it floating.

102. PAN AMERICAN UNION.—The flag of the Pan American Union is a pennant which was adopted in 1907. It embodies all the colors in the flags of the 21 republics.

103. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—The flag of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy became the flag of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, but when that office was abolished it reverted to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Most of the assistant secretaries of the Government Departments use the flag of their respective chiefs with colors reversed—that is, the device and the stars take the color of the field of their chief's flag and the field of their flag takes the color of their chief's device.

104, 105, 106, 107.—These ranking flags of the United States Navy have the four stars of the Admiral, the three stars of the Vice Admiral, the two stars of the Rear Admiral, and the one star of the Commodore. The grade of Commodore has been abolished, and as there are only a few retired Commodores, the flag soon will pass completely from naval usage.

108. BROAD COMMAND PENNANT.—This flag used to be that of the commander of a destroyer flotilla.

109. BURGEE COMMAND PENNANT. — This pennant is flown at the after masthead of a ship or in the bow of a boat in which is embarked a regularly assigned Division Commander of a type of ship other than battleship or cruiser. The pennant of the commander of a destroyer or submarine division is surcharged with the number of the division in red Arabic numerals.

110. SENIOR OFFICER PRESENT. — When naval vessels are together, with no flag officer present, the Senior Officer uses this triangular blue flag to signify that he has taken command of the group. The flag flies at the starboard main yardarm.

111, 112, 113. NAVAL DISTRICT FORCE COMMANDER.—Patrol Force Commanders fly this swallow-tailed pennant; Section Commanders under them use a smaller flag of the same type with Roman numerals on it (112). Each section in turn is set up in divisions and each Division Commander carries a triangular pennant with Arabic numerals on it (113).

114. INFANTRY BATTALION FLAG.—When the Navy lands men as infantry for shore duty, they carry this flag.

115. ARTILLERY BATTALION FLAG. — Naval artillery landed for shore duty carries the red flag with a white diamond on which is imposed a red anchor.

116. RED CROSS FLAG.—This flag is flown from naval hospitals and hospital ships.

117. CHURCH PENNANT.—This pennant is flown whenever divine services are held aboard ship (see illustration, opposite page).

118. BATTLE EFFICIENCY PENNANT.—No banner in the American Navy is more earnestly contested for than this pennant, which is awarded annually to the ship making the best rating in battle efficiency.

119. COMMISSION PENNANT. — The Navy has latterly discarded the old 13-starred Commission Pennant and gives to its ships the 7-starred pennant instead. This pennant is flown at the mainmast as long as a ship is in commission, except when under command of an officer higher than the rank of captain, when the flag of command takes its place.

120. QUARANTINE FLAG.—As an evidence of contagion aboard, this is the most unpopular of all flags in the American Navy. The same flag is used by commercial ships.

121. MERCHANT MARINE NAVAL RESERVE.—The flag of the United States Naval Reserve is displayed on ships which have been awarded certificates that they belong to the United States Naval Reserve.

122. NAVAL RESERVE YACHT PENNANT.—The yacht pennant of the Naval Reserve may be worn by those yachts which have become a part of the Reserve forces of the country.

123. NAVAL MILITIA COMMISSION PENNANT.—This pennant is carried by vessels of the Naval Militia at the mainmast while in commission, unless the commanding officer has a higher rank than captain.

124. NAVAL MILITIA DISTINGUISHING FLAG.—This flag is authorized to be flown from the foremasthead of vessels lent by the Navy, and actually maintained by a State, for the training of Naval Militia personnel, when such vessels are actually under the command of a Naval Militia officer.

125. CONSULAR FLAG.—This flag is carried on ships when a consul is aboard.

126 TO 149 INCLUSIVE.—These are signal flags of the United States Navy with their respective meanings set forth beneath them.

150. MARINE CORPS STANDARD.—The only existing standard of the Marine Corps is at the Marine Barracks in Washington. It bears the Corps' motto *Semper Fidelis* (Ever faithful).

151. REGIMENTAL STANDARD, MARINE CORPS.—With its blue field, red streamers, and eagle perched upon the top of the world, the Regimental Standard of the Marine Corps quickens the blood of admirers of the Marines everywhere. Only the new regiments fly this standard. The older regiments still keep the standards, slightly variant, that have gone with them to the ends of the earth.

152. BRIGADE PENNANT, MARINE CORPS.—This pennant has a blue field and white lettering.

Official Photograph, U. S. Navy

ALL SAILORS KNOW FROM AFAR WHEN THE PRESIDENT WORSHIPS AT SEA

At the main truck of the Presidential ship flies the flag which proclaims his presence aboard. The church pennant, fluttering at the peak, is the only flag ever flown from the same hoist above the Stars and Stripes. It indicates the hour of divine service.

153. Post Commander Boat Pennant, Marine Corps.—This pennant has 13 stars next to the staff and the device of the Marine Corps on the fly.

154. Quartermaster Supply Depot and Train Pennant, Marine Corps.—It is under this flag that the Marine Corps moves its ammunition and the food which keeps the Marines in fighting trim wherever they go.

155. Guidon, Marine Corps. — The red guidon of the United States Marine Corps has moved with the Marines into many a stirring encounter.

156, 157, 158.—These are the post and boat flags and the auto tag of a Major General of the Marines.

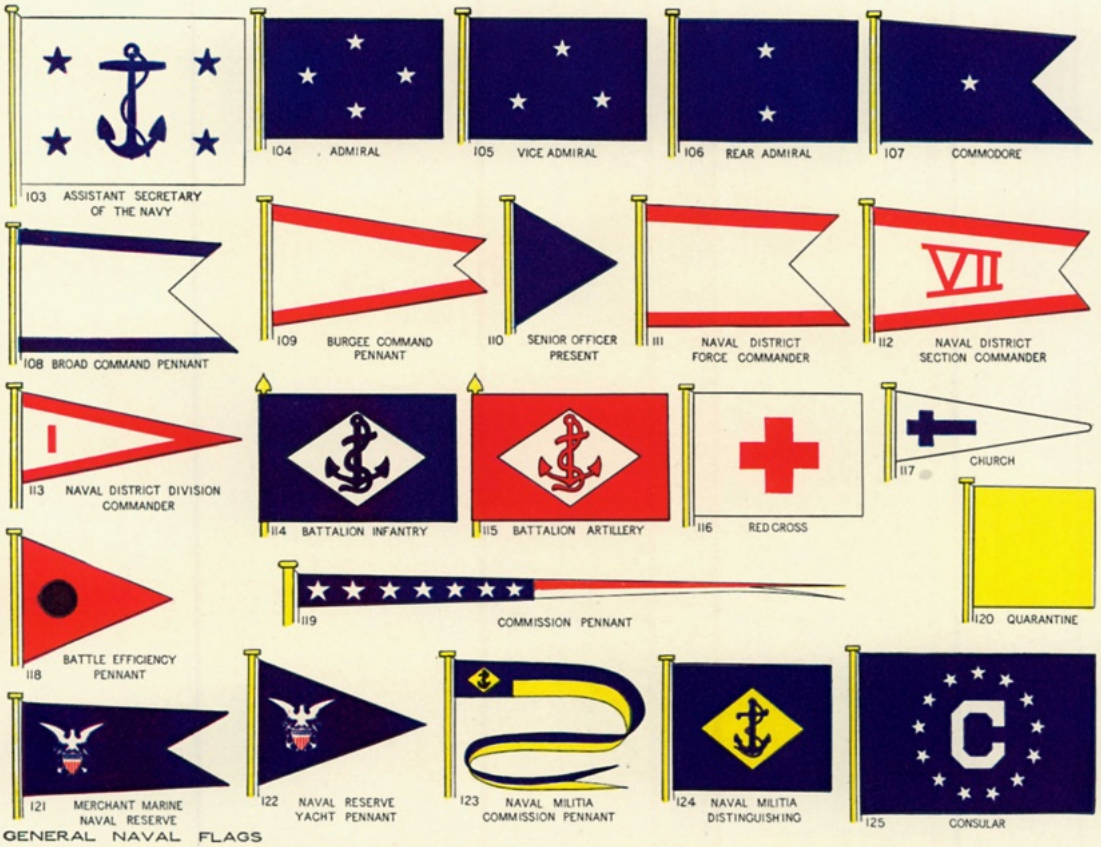
159, 160, 161. — These flags represent the post and boat flags and auto tag of a Brigadier General of the Marines.

FLAGS OF THE STATES, TERRITORIES, AND POSSESSIONS

162. Alabama. — Colors for the State of Alabama were adopted by an act of February 16, 1895, which provides that the flag of the State shall be a crimson Cross of St. Andrew upon a field of white. The proper size is 51 inches square over all, with the arms of the St. Andrew's Cross 8½ inches wide.

163. Arizona.—A bill making the flag of the battleship *Arizona* the banner of the Commonwealth for which it is named was adopted in 1917. The 13 rays represent the setting sun, facing which is the copper-colored star of Arizona. The hoist of the flag is two thirds of the fly.

164. Arkansas.—The present flag of Arkansas was adopted by legislative action on April 10, 1924. The 25 white stars show that Arkansas was the 25th State admitted to the Union. The blue star above "Arkansas" is to commemorate the Confederacy; the three blue stars below typify the three nations of Spain, France, and the United States to which the State successively belonged. They also indicate that it was the third State carved out of the Louisiana Purchase. Of these three stars, "the twin stars parallel with each other typify that Arkansas and Michigan are twin States, having been admitted to the Union together on June 15, 1836."

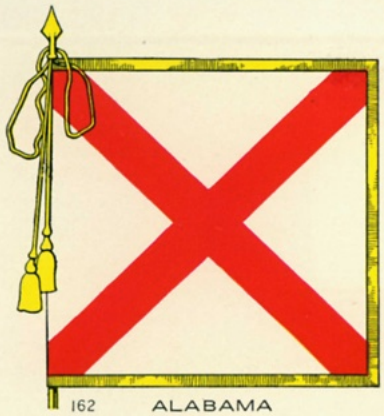


GENERAL NAVAL FLAGS

NUMERAL CODE, SPECIAL FLAGS AND PENNANTS

FLAGS OF THE U. S. NAVY

FLAGS OF THE U.S. MARINE CORPS



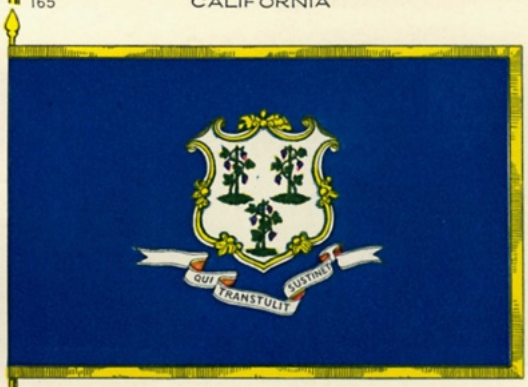
162 ALABAMA

163 ARIZONA

164 ARKANSAS

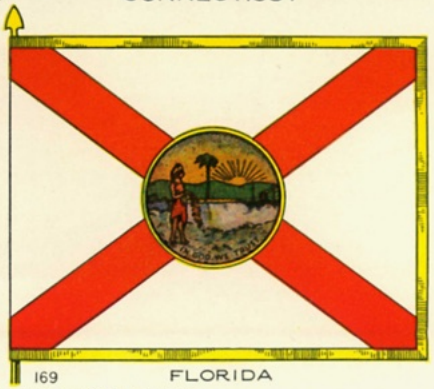
165 CALIFORNIA

166 COLORADO



167 CONNECTICUT

168 DELAWARE



169 FLORIDA

FLAGS OF THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTHS

165. CALIFORNIA.—The Bear Flag was adopted by the California Legislature in 1911. This flag dates from the days of the California pioneers and commemorates the huge bear, the California grizzly, which is now extinct. The hoist of the flag equals two thirds of the fly. The red stripe at the bottom is one sixth of the fly.

166. COLORADO.—The flag now used by the State of Colorado was adopted in 1911, although in 1929 a new description was approved by legislative action. The hoist of the flag is two thirds of the fly.

167. CONNECTICUT.—Although in use prior to that time, the present State Flag of Connecticut was made official by an act of the legislature in 1897. The design in the center is the State seal, the three grapevines representing the three original settlements of Connecticut—Hartford, Windsor, and Wethersfield. The Latin inscription *Qui Transtulit Sustinet* is a survival of the Nutmeg State's colonial banner and, freely translated, means "He who brought us over sustains us." The hoist of the flag is approximately four fifths of the fly.

168. DELAWARE.—The official flag of Delaware was not adopted by legislative action but by a commission consisting of the State's President *pro tempore* of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of State, who devised the flag in 1914. The buff diamond bears the coat of arms of the State. The date refers to Delaware's entry into the Union.

169. FLORIDA.—The present flag of the Everglade State dates from 1899. The State seal in the center of the flag was adopted by the Constitutional Convention in 1868. The hoist of the flag is three fourths of its fly.

170. GEORGIA.—The legislature of Georgia adopted the arrangement of the bars of the Georgia flag in 1879. In 1905 the coat of arms of the State was added. This law was reenacted in 1916. The word "Constitution" appears on the arch of the coat of arms; the three pillars are engraved with the words "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation" to represent the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of the State Government.

171. IDAHO.—The State Flag of Idaho was created by legislative action in 1909. Idaho's laws forbid all military organizations within its boundaries from carrying any other flag or device than the National Flag and the flag of the Commonwealth. The coat of arms bears the legend *Esto Perpetua* (May she be perpetual). The hoist of the flag is approximately four fifths of the fly.

172. ILLINOIS.—Authorization for Illinois' State Flag was given July 6, 1915. The seal used on the flag was adopted in 1819. The streamer in the eagle's mouth bears the motto "State Sovereignty—National Union."

173. INDIANA.—Although the legislature of the State of Indiana declared in 1901 that its official banner should be the American Flag itself, it reconsidered this action in 1917 and adopted a State emblem. The torch represents Liberty and Enlightenment; the 13 stars in the outer circle, the Thirteen Original States; the five stars in the half circle below the torch, the States admitted prior to Indiana; the large star above the torch represents Indiana, the 19th State of the Union. The hoist of the flag is approximately four fifths of the fly.

174. IOWA.—The State Flag of Iowa as now used was authorized by legislative action on March 29, 1921. It is an adaptation of the design made at the time of the World War and accepted by the State Council of National Defense to be used by the State regiments. That "use of State flags was, however, rendered impossible by the policy of the War Department of assigning men to military units without regard to the State from which they came." The scroll in the eagle's beak contains the motto, "Our liberties we prize and our rights we will maintain."

175. KANSAS.—The Kansas Legislature adopted a flag for the State on March 23, 1927. The State seal bears the motto *Ad Astra Per Aspera*, meaning, "To the stars through difficulties." The sunflower is the official flower of the State, and the wreath signifies the Louisiana Purchase. "The thirty-fourth star represents Kansas as the thirty-fourth State admitted to the Union." The hoist of the flag is approximately five eighths of the fly.

176. KENTUCKY.—The flag for the Blue Grass State was ratified by legislative action on March 26, 1918. The goldenrod is the State flower. The original seal of the State, as shown on the State monument at Frankfort, portrays two pioneers in hunters' garb shaking right hands, embracing, and standing on the verge of a precipice. But the engravers of the State have uniformly dressed the figures more to suit their ideals, with varying heraldic effect. The dimensions of the flag also vary.

177. LOUISIANA.—The State Flag of Louisiana is over a hundred years old, having become the unofficial flag about the time of the War of 1812. It was ratified as the official State flag on July 1, 1912.

178. MAINE.—The flag of Maine was adopted by legislative action in 1909. The shield carries the word *Dirigo*, meaning, "I direct." The hoist of the flag is approximately four fifths of the fly. The fringe prescribed by law is two and one half inches wide.

179. MARYLAND.—In 1904, when Maryland's flag was adopted by legislative action, it was one of the oldest flags in use in the world. It was the flag of the Proprietary Government of Maryland generations before American independence was dreamed of and has continued

Photograph by Edwin L. Wisherd

MAKING STAR-SPANGLED BANNERS AT THE FLAG DEPOT, PHILADELPHIA

Girls fashion the bunting flags for the United States Army in this room on hundreds of machines, whose steady roar sounds like the hum of a mammoth beehive. Red and white stripes and blue fields are cut with a rotary knife; the stars are made in lots of fifty with a die stamp. While some women sew the stripes together, others stitch the stars on the blue fields, one star on each side in a single operation. Then fields and stripes are joined and the flag is completed.

in use from that time until the present. It represents the escutcheon of the paternal coat of arms of Lord Baltimore.

180. MASSACHUSETTS. — Legislative action of 1908 and further action taken in 1915 have combined to produce the present flag of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The coat of arms of the Commonwealth upon a white field, as shown in figure 180, is the obverse of the flag. The reverse shows a blue shield bearing a representation of a green pine tree upon a white field. The motto shown on the obverse of the flag is *Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem*, which may be translated as, "With the sword she seeks peace under liberty." No dimensions are prescribed by law, but the flag carried by the State troops has a hoist which is approximately four fifths of the fly.

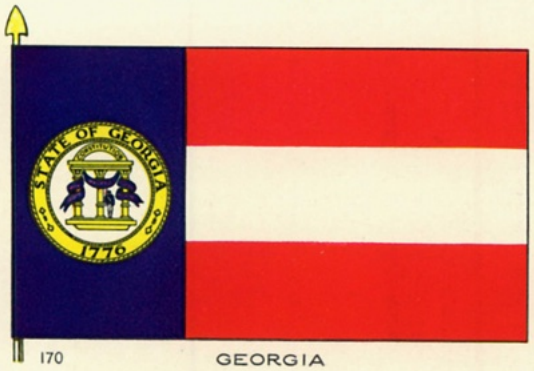
181. MICHIGAN.—Legislative action on April 29, 1911, created the flag of Michigan. The coat of arms carries the motto *Si Quaeris Peninsulam Amoenam, Circumspice*, signifying: "If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you." The word *Tuebor* means "I will defend," a reference to the frontier position of the State of Michigan.

182. MINNESOTA.—The Minnesota State Flag was adopted on February 28, 1893. The other dates on the flag are 1819, the time of the settlement of Minnesota, and 1858, the year of the admission of Minnesota to the Union. The reverse of the flag is blue. The motto *L'Etoile du Nord* (The Star of the North) indicates the North Star State. The 19 yellow stars proclaim the fact that it was the 19th State admitted into the Union after the Original Thirteen.

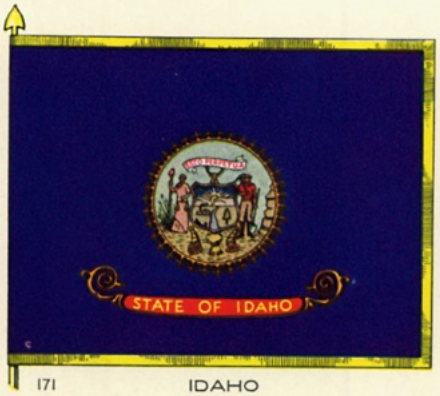
183. MISSISSIPPI.—A committee to design a State Flag and seal was appointed by legislative action on February 5, 1894. The hoist of the flag is two thirds of its fly. The union square equals two thirds of the hoist.

184. MISSOURI.—Missouri formally adopted an official flag on March 22, 1913. The coat of arms carries the motto *Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto*, signifying: "The welfare of the people is the supreme law." The hoist of the flag is seven twelfths of the fly.

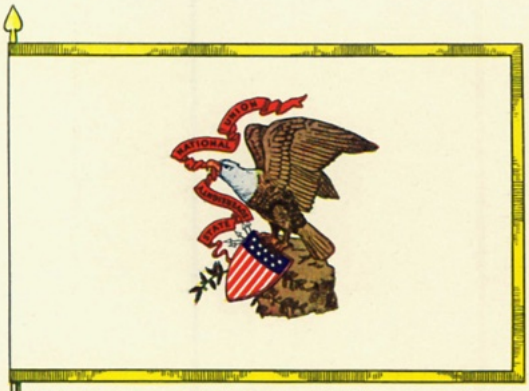
185. MONTANA.—The State Flag of Montana was adopted by law in 1905, providing that it should be a copy of the flag borne by the First Montana Infantry, United States Volunteers, in the Spanish-American War, except that the device "First Montana Infantry, U. S. V.," should be omitted. The scroll on the seal carries the words *Oro y Plata*, which refers to the gold and silver found in the State.



170 GEORGIA



171 IDAHO



172 ILLINOIS

173 INDIANA

174 IOWA

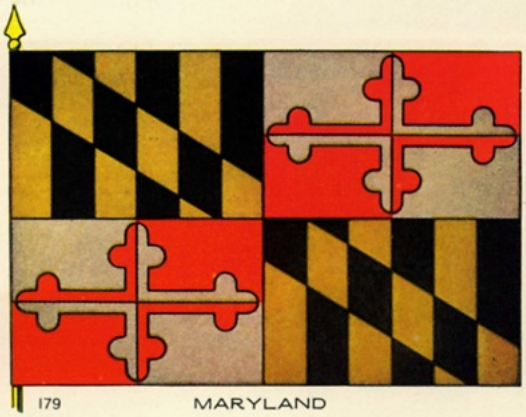
175 KANSAS

176 KENTUCKY

177 LOUISIANA

FLAGS OF THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTHS

178 MAINE

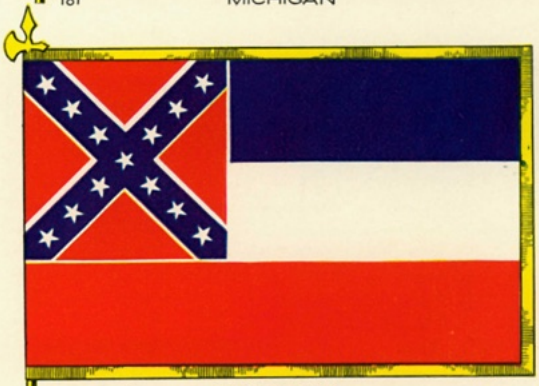


179 MARYLAND

180 MASSACHUSETTS

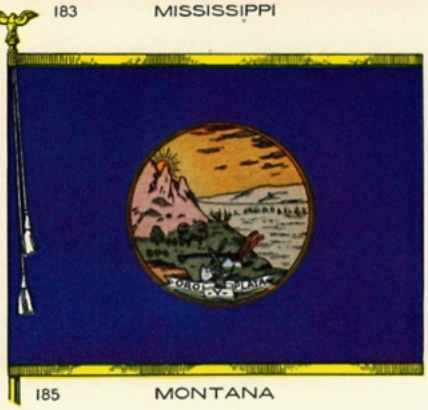
181 MICHIGAN

182 MINNESOTA



183 MISSISSIPPI

184 MISSOURI



185 MONTANA

FLAGS OF THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTHS

186. NEBRASKA. — The legislature of Nebraska authorized the flag of that State in 1925. The seal of the State was adopted in 1867 and carries the motto "Equality before the law."

187. NEVADA.—Nevada has had several State flags, the one currently used having been authorized by an act of legislature in 1929. The sagebrush shown on the flag is the State flower. The term "Battle Born" was applied to the State because it was admitted to the Union during the Civil War.

188. NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The State Flag of New Hampshire was adopted on February 24, 1909, the seal shown on it having been in use since 1784. In 1931 the seal of the State was redrawn, and the flag with the new seal was approved by the legislature on April 29 of that year. When used for military purposes, the flag conforms to the regulations of the flag of the United States.

189. NEW JERSEY.—Under a resolution approved in March, 1896, the flag of the State of New Jersey was created. When the measure was pending in the New Jersey Legislature, a memorandum was submitted showing why buff was chosen. This memorandum states that in 1779 the Continental Congress by resolution authorized and directed the Commander-in-Chief to prescribe uniforms both as to color and facings for the regiments of the New Jersey Continental Line. Accordingly, General Washington in general orders directed that the coat of such regiments should be dark blue faced with buff. Later it was ordered that the flag of the State troops should have a ground the color of the facing. Thus the New Jersey flag became buff under orders of the Father of His Country. It was displayed in view of the combined French and American Armies in the great culminating event of the Revolution, the capitulation of the British Army under Cornwallis at Yorktown.

190. NEW MEXICO.—The legislature of New Mexico on March 19, 1925, passed a law creating a flag to supersede the flag adopted in 1915. The new flag is "the ancient Zia Sun Symbol . . . The colors shall be red and yellow of old Spain." The hoist of the flag is two thirds of the fly; the sun symbol is one third the length of the fly.

191. NEW YORK.—The device on the flag of New York, authorized by legislative act in 1909, is the coat of arms of the State, which has remained unchanged since 1778.

192. NORTH CAROLINA.—The flag of North Carolina was established by act of legislature on March 9, 1885. The date May 20, 1775, commemorates the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," and the date April 12, 1776, commemorates the "Halifax Independence Resolutions."

193. NORTH DAKOTA.—North Dakota's flag, which was given legislative sanction in 1911, is of almost unknown origin. With a slight change in the scroll below the eagle, this flag served as the regimental flag for the First North Dakota Infantry in the Spanish-American War and the Philippine Insurrection. The hoist of the flag is approximately four fifths of the fly.

194. OHIO.—The only State to adopt a pennant-shaped flag, Ohio sanctioned its banner by legislative action on May 9, 1902. The 17 stars represent all of the States at the time of Ohio's entrance into the Union.

195. OKLAHOMA.—On April 22, 1925, Oklahoma adopted its new State Flag. This flag depends upon the local scene for its inspiration. The circular rawhide shield fringed with pendent eagle feathers is typical of the American Indian warrior's equipment. The calumet, or peace pipe, another Indian symbol, is crossed with the olive branch of classical tradition.

196. OREGON.—A change was made in the State Flag of Oregon on February 26, 1925. The obverse of the flag carries the State escutcheon in gold supported by the 33 stars representing Oregon's place among the States. The date "1859" recalls the time of Oregon's entrance into the Union. The reverse of the flag shows a representation of the beaver in gold on a blue field.

197. PENNSYLVANIA.—The Keystone State's Flag was officially adopted June 13, 1907. It carries the coat of arms of the State in the center of both sides. The scroll is inscribed with the words "Virtue, Liberty and Independence." The hoist of the flag is approximately three fourths of the fly in law, but in practice it is nearly square.

198. RHODE ISLAND.—Although some authorities believe that the stars of the American Colors originated in Rhode Island's colonial flag, it was not until 1877 that this State officially adopted a flag. The flag law was revised in 1882 and again in 1897, when the existing banner was established. The hoist of the flag is approximately four fifths of the fly.

199. SOUTH CAROLINA.—South Carolina, when it withdrew from the Union in 1861, decided that it was a separate nation and should have a national banner. When it joined the Southern Confederacy, it kept its flag as a State banner and has maintained this flag in that capacity to the present day.

200. SOUTH DAKOTA.—By act of legislature in 1909, the flag of South Dakota was created. The obverse carries a picture of the blazing sun; the reverse, a reproduction of the great seal of the State. In practice, the seal is sometimes placed on the obverse side of the flag, a procedure which, while following the general principle of flag design, seems to be the opposite of the intent of the law. The hoist of the flag is approximately three fifths of the fly.

201. TENNESSEE.—The unique flag of Tennessee was adopted April 17, 1905. Tennessee

was the third State to join the Union after the Original Thirteen, a fact which the three stars recall. These stars also "represent the three political divisions of the State organized at different periods in its history. They are bound together by the circular blue field; the symbol represents three making one." The flag hoist is three fifths of the fly.

202. TEXAS.—The Lone Star Flag of Texas dates from the days of the Republic, the actual date of adoption being January 25, 1839. The manifold rules for the use of the flag are very explicit. The blue perpendicular stripe is one third the fly of the flag, while the two horizontal stripes are of equal breadth, the whole flag being formed by three equal-sized rectangles.

203. UTAH.—While the State Flag of Utah was approved by legislative action on March 11, 1913, the Secretary of State of Utah discovered in 1922 that the flag then in common use was not in strict accord with the description found in the law. A flag was made to conform with the description given in the statute and presented to the State. The date "1847" refers to the settling of the State, while that of "1896" refers to its admission to the Union. The sego lily shown on the shield is the State flower.

204. VERMONT. — Vermont's flag, adopted by the State Legislature in 1923, replaces an earlier flag adopted in 1837. The field of blue carries the coat of arms of the State.

205. VIRGINIA.—The State General Assembly in 1930 passed an act providing a flag for the Commonwealth. The seal portrays Virtus, the genius of the Commonwealth, dressed like an Amazon, resting on a spear in her right hand and holding a sword in the other. She treads on Tyranny, represented by a man prostrate, a crown fallen from his head, a broken chain in his left hand, and a scourge in his right. The State motto, *Sic Semper Tyrannis* (Thus ever to tyrants), appears on the arms. This seal generally duplicates the one prepared by a committee of which Richard Henry Lee and George Mason were members, and was adopted on July 5, 1776, one day after the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

206. WASHINGTON.—The State of Washington officially sanctioned in 1923 the flag which had been provided by a patriotic organization for it sometime before. The vignette of General Washington may be embroidered, printed, painted, or stamped thereon.

207. WEST VIRGINIA.—The present flag was adopted by the State Legislature May 7, 1929. The motto on the coat of arms of the State, *Montani Semper Liberi* (Mountaineers always freemen), typifies the spirit of its people.

208. WISCONSIN. — The Badger State officially acquired a banner by legislative action in 1913. The coat of arms is embroidered on each side with silk of appropriate colors. The hoist of the flag is approximately four fifths of the fly.

209. WYOMING.—The distinctive flag of Wyoming was created by an act in 1917. The hoist of the flag is seven tenths of the fly. The outside red border is one twentieth of the fly.

210. ALASKA. — The flag of Alaska was adopted in May, 1927. It was designed by a boy 13 years old, named Benny Benson. He used the constellation of the Great Bear. The seven stars represent the great dipper and the larger star indicates the North Star. The legislature of Alaska appropriated $1,000 to send the young designer to Washington to present the first flag of Alaska to the United States.

211. GOVERNOR OF THE PANAMA CANAL.—The flag of the Governor of the Panama Canal was established by an order of President Woodrow Wilson, June 8, 1915.

212. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—In the absence of any official flag for the District of Columbia, the District Militia devised the one reproduced here, and until such time as it shall be replaced by law, it will be the flag of the District of Columbia, just as formerly the one with the hatchet had that status.

213. GUAM.—The flag of Guam, with its coconut tree insignia, is used subordinately to the United States flag, which is flown over all Government buildings.

214. HAWAII.—The present flag of Hawaii was officially adopted in 1925, when a law was enacted accepting the old Hawaiian flag as the authorized flag of the Territory, second only to the Stars and Stripes.

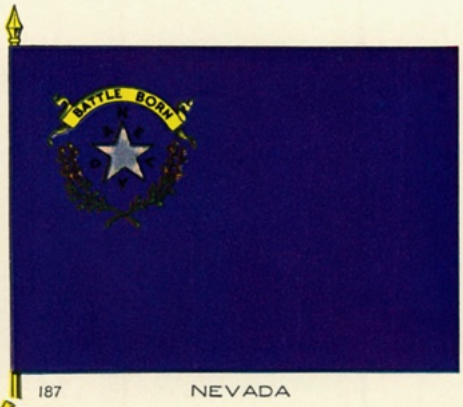
215. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—The flag of the Philippine Islands had been long in use before receiving official sanction. The authorizing law, enacted in 1920, provided that it should have the next post of honor to the flag of the United States when flown with other banners.

216. THE FLAG OF THE GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO.—The Governor of Puerto Rico, finding that there was no official flag in use, created one for himself. It carries on a field of white the seal of Puerto Rico which was granted by Ferdinand of Spain, November 8, 1511. The inscription is *Joannes Est Nomen Ejus* (His name is John).

217. VIRGIN ISLANDS.—The flag of the Governor of the Virgin Islands was adopted by executive order and uses the American eagle displayed with a shield upon its breast and an olive branch and bundle of arrows in its dexter and sinister claws, respectively.

218. FLAG OF THE AMERICAS. — This flag, with its three wine-colored crosses and its sun of the Incas, was hoisted on October 12, 1932, in the Plaza Independencia in Montevideo. It was officially recognized and dedicated by supreme decree by the governments of Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia, Ecuador,

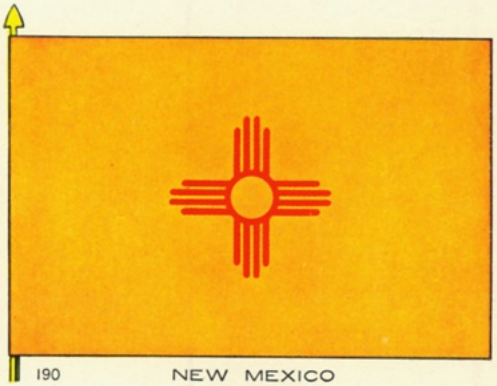
186 NEBRASKA



187 NEVADA

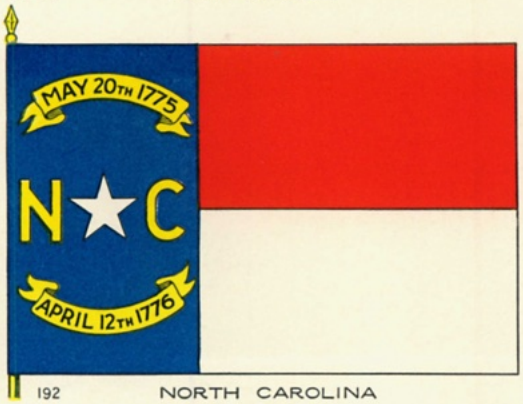
188 NEW HAMPSHIRE

189 NEW JERSEY



190 NEW MEXICO

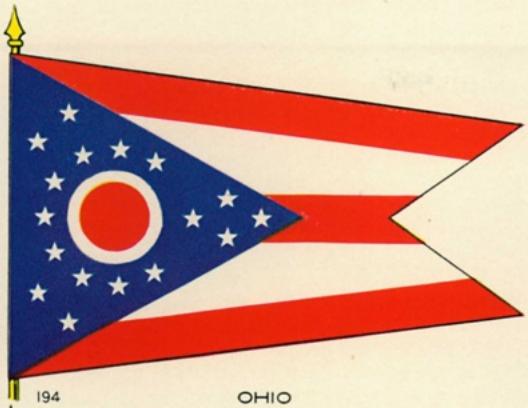
191 NEW YORK



192 NORTH CAROLINA

193 NORTH DAKOTA

FLAGS OF THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTHS

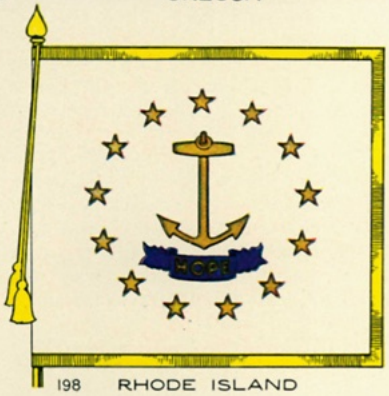


194 OHIO

195 OKLAHOMA

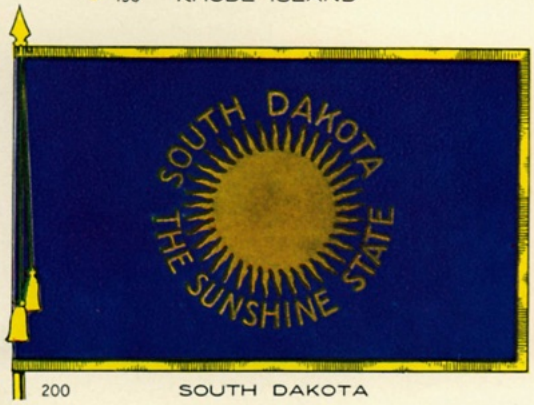
196 OREGON

197 PENNSYLVANIA

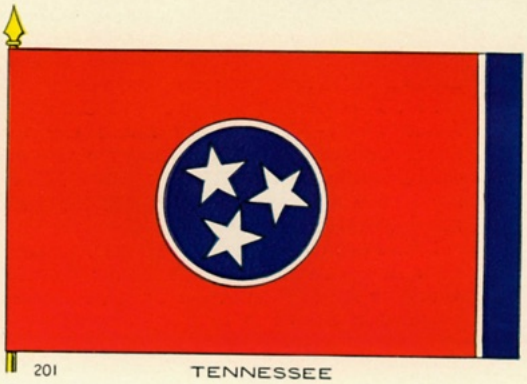


198 RHODE ISLAND

199 SOUTH CAROLINA



200 SOUTH DAKOTA



201 TENNESSEE

FLAGS OF THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTHS

Colombia, and Peru. All of the nations of the Americas hoisted it shortly thereafter.

219. THE FLAG OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—With its colors of brown, green, and blue—typifying earth, sea, and sky—the banner of the National Geographic Society expresses the wide range of the interests of the organization which flies it. Explorers carrying it have fathomed the reaches of the stratosphere, plumbed the depths of the ocean, scaled the earth's main mountain peaks, peered into the remote past, sought the secrets of volcanism, crossed the earth's opposite poles, and brought the wide world to the illustrated and printed page. Ever this flag is one of both adventure and conquest—adventure because men under its ægis have dared push on beyond the realms of the known in the hope of discovering new continents of good for humanity; of conquest because it ever floats upon the distant horizon ready to march on and map the new provinces of knowledge the adventurers have discovered, so that millions still unborn may reap the golden harvest of expanding worlds of truth.

220. FLAG OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. — The Daughters of the American Revolution were organized in 1890 and have done a work of inestimable value in bringing to the mind of present-day America a new appreciation of what our ancestors gave of life and blood, hardship and sacrifice in order that they might bequeath to the generations coming after them the priceless jewel of liberty.

221. FLAG OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Working hand in hand with the D. A. R.'s are the S. A. R.'s. America owes an immeasurable debt to its patriotic societies, for a Nation that forgets its heroic history pays a heavy price for its indifference.

222. FLAG OF THE AMERICAN LEGION.—The American Legion was organized and incorporated by act of Congress in 1919. At its first annual convention held in that year in Minneapolis, it had 500,000 members and nearly 5,000 posts. Its present membership, 767,000, is enrolled in 10,800 posts.

223. FLAG OF THE VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS.—The veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States compose a national society founded in 1899. Its membership approximates 250,000 and it reports 2,900 posts.

224. FLAG OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. — The Young Men's Christian Association was founded in London in 1844 and established in the United States in 1851. There are 10,619 associations throughout the world and 1,444,315 members.

225. FLAG OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. — The Young Women's Christian Association of the United States was founded in Boston in 1866 and organized as a national body in 1906. The membership of the Association is approximately 600,000.

226. FLAG OF THE BOY SCOUTS.—The organization of the Boy Scouts of America was founded February 8, 1910, and granted a charter by Congress in 1916. The work of the Boy Scouts has made a deep impression throughout the United States and the world, and the training they receive not only affects the deeper currents of their own lives but also gives them equipment for national leadership as they emerge into manhood.

227. FLAG OF THE GIRL SCOUTS.—The Girl Scouts, Incorporated, is a national, non-sectarian, non-partisan movement which was founded in the United States in 1912 by Mrs. Juliette Low, of Savannah. It was patterned after the association of British Girl Guides and parallels among girls the work that is done for boys through the Boy Scouts of America.

FLAGS FAMOUS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

228. VIKING BANNER.—Five hundred years before the arrival of Columbus in the New World, Leif Ericsson is supposed to have guided his ships to the shores of Vinland (Labrador, Nova Scotia, or New England) and planted there the Raven Banner.

229. COLORS OF COLUMBUS.—The Standard of Spain was the flag which was planted on October 12, 1492, on what Columbus called San Salvador, now sometimes called Watling Island, in the Bahamas.

230. ST. GEORGE'S CROSS — CABOT. — John Cabot raised the first English flag in North America, probably on Cape Breton Island, in 1497.

231. ST. ANDREW'S CROSS—NOVA SCOTIA.—The inhabitants of "New Scotland" adopted the cross of "Old Scotland" for their own flag. The crown and cipher are those of James I.

232. ST. PATRICK'S CROSS.—This cross is attributed by some to St. Patrick, who was born in Scotland, and by others to Maurice Fitzgerald, a Norman invader.

233. LILIES OF FRANCE.—These golden lilies were carried by the explorers Joliet, Marquette, La Salle, Iberville, and Bienville.

234. HUDSON'S FLAG.—The letters "A.O.C." superimposed upon the Netherland flag made the banner of the Algemeene Oost-Indise Compagnie, the Dutch East India Company, under whose auspices Hudson sailed.

235. DUTCH WEST INDIA COMPANY.—The letters "G. W. C." (Geoctroyeerde West-Indische Compagnie) were added to the Netherland flag in 1621 to form the banner of the company. The orange stripe was changed to red about 1650 to accord with the change made in the Netherland flag.

236. ENDICOTT—1634.—The Massachusetts colonists objected to the use of St. George's

Cross on their flag on the grounds of idolatry. John Endicott cut out part of the cross in 1634, but in 1651 the flag was officially sanctioned.

237. KING'S STANDARD.—The first and fourth quarters of this standard as used in 1635 show the two lions introduced by William II. The third lion, according to some authorities, was added by Henry II in honor of his wife, Eleanor of Aquitaine. The Lilies of France were added by Edward II when he acquired the title of King of France in 1340. The second quarter shows the Lion of Scotland, which James I added in token of the union of the two countries. The third quarter shows the Harp of Ireland, placed there by Queen Elizabeth in token of her success in dealing with that island.

238. SWEDES' SETTLEMENTS. — The flag of Sweden used by colonists in Delaware and New Jersey has undergone little change in more than two hundred years.

239. THREE COUNTY TROOP.—In 1659 three counties in Massachusetts—Suffolk, Middlesex, and Essex—raised a company of cavalry which lasted twenty years and probably took part in King Philip's War.

240. COLONIAL ENSIGN. 243. NEW ENGLAND. 249. CONTINENTAL BANNER. 250. BUNKER HILL FLAG. 258. NEWBURY, MASS. 259. TAUNTON.—These variants of the flag of the mother country indicate that there was an ever-widening breach between England and her American Colonies.

241. ANDROS FLAG. — Edmund Andros was made governor of Massachusetts after its charter was revoked.

242. ESCUTCHEONED JACK.—To distinguish them from ships of the mother country, colonial ships were ordered in 1701 to place a white escutcheon on the British Jack.

243. NEW ENGLAND.—See 240.

244. WASHINGTON'S CRUISERS. — This flag was used by Washington's six cruisers in 1775. After the Grand Union Flag (251) came into use, this flag was adopted by the Massachusetts Navy (257).

245. RHODE ISLAND.—This flag was carried safely through the struggle at Brandywine, Trenton, and Yorktown (see 198, 246).

246. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—At Valley Forge, General Washington used this flag before his tent. It has been suggested that this is a possible source of the stars in our National Flag (see 198).

247. WASHINGTON'S GUARD.—The Life Guard, in which all of the States supplying troops to the Continental Army were represented, carried this flag with the motto "Conquer or die."

248. PRE-REVOLUTIONARY JACK. — This flag was probably displayed by the *Mayflower* and by the ships which brought the English settlers to Jamestown. After 1710 it was the only flag officially used on land over public buildings in the Colonies.

249. CONTINENTAL BANNER.—See 240.

250. BUNKER HILL FLAG.—See 240.

251. THE GRAND UNION FLAG. — This flag served as the outward symbol of the Union of the Colonies from December 3, 1775, until the adoption of the Stars and Stripes (see page 344).

252. NAVY JACK. 253. GADSDEN. 256. SOUTH CAROLINA NAVY ENSIGN. 257. MASSACHUSETTS NAVY. 262. CULPEPPER. 275. WESTMORELAND.—These flags give some indication of the popularity of the snake design in Revolutionary times.

254. LIBERTY TREE—1776.—General Gage ordered the tree under which the Sons of Liberty met in Boston cut down. Thereafter the device frequently appears. When the flag of Washington's Cruisers (244) was taken over by the Massachusetts Navy (257), the coiled snake was added.

255. LINKED HAND.—Thirteen mailed hands grasping as many links of a chain foreshadowed the national motto *E Pluribus Unum*.

256. SOUTH CAROLINA NAVY ENSIGN.—See 252. Most of the Colonies maintained their own navies. Those of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and South Carolina were particularly effective.

257. MASSACHUSETTS NAVY.—See 252.

258. NEWBURY, MASSACHUSETTS.—See 240.

259. TAUNTON.—See 240 and illustration, page 368.

260. COLONEL MOULTRIE.—This is, according to Moultrie's memoirs, "the first American flag displayed in the South."

261. BENNINGTON.—On August 16, 1777, this flag was carried at the Battle of Bennington, Vermont. This battle, in which Burgoyne's foraging forces were turned back and routed, paved the way for the American triumph at Saratoga.

262. CULPEPPER.—See 252.

263. FORT MOULTRIE.—It was over Fort Sullivan, later named Fort Moultrie, that this flag was raised at the battle on June 28, 1776.

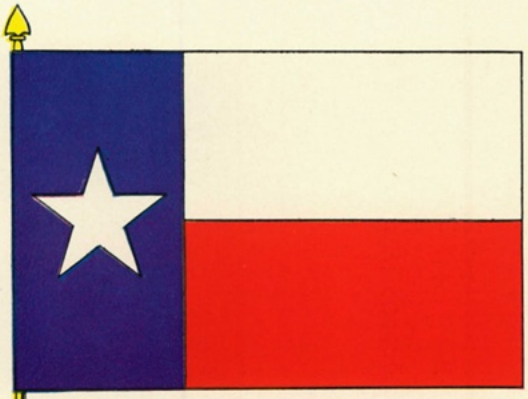
264. THIRD MARYLAND.—This adaptation of the Stars and Stripes was carried by the Third Maryland Regiment at the Battle of Cowpens.

265. NEW YORK.—Recalling the fur trade of early days, this flag was used on the armed ships of New York in 1775.

266. BUCKS OF AMERICA.—John Hancock, first governor of the State of Massachusetts, presented this banner to the colored company of that name for their valor.

267. GUILFORD.—The flag raised at Guilford Courthouse, March 15, 1781, is an evidence of the lack of specific regulations regarding the construction of the flag, as also in 261, 264.

268. HANOVER ASSOCIATORS.—These "volunteers" decided as early as June, 1774, "that in



202 TEXAS

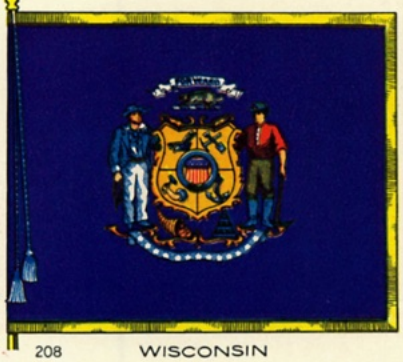
203 UTAH

204 VERMONT

205 VIRGINIA

206 WASHINGTON

207 WEST VIRGINIA



208 WISCONSIN

209 WYOMING

FLAGS OF THE AMERICAN COMMONWEALTHS

FLAGS OF U. S. TERRITORIES, POSSESSIONS, AND NATIONAL SOCIETIES

THE TAUNTON FLAG IS RAISED ON THE VILLAGE GREEN

Ralph Davol painted this mural for the Massachusetts town's public library. It portrays the raising of a historic banner, a British Red Ensign with "Liberty and Union" superimposed—one of the forerunners of the Grand Union Flag (see No. 251). The Reverend Caleb Barnum invokes a blessing, while David Cobb, afterward one of Washington's generals, hoists it to the top of the Liberty Pole, October 21, 1774. Robert Treat Paine, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, stands at the right, resting on his cane.

the event of Great Britain attempting to force unjust laws upon us by the strength of arms, our cause we leave to Heaven and our rifles."

269. MERCHANT 1776-1795.—Merchant vessels and privateers nearly always carried this ensign of thirteen stripes, the colors of the stripes varying with the fancy of the commanding officer.

270. FIRST STARS AND STRIPES.—The act of Congress of June 14, 1777, which gave our country its National Flag did not specify the arrangement of the stars. In the Navy it became customary to place the stars so as to form the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, an arrangement illustrated in the Rhode Island banner (245).

271. NEW YORK REGIMENT.—These regimental colors were carried by Col. Peter Gansevoort at Yorktown. It will be seen that the coat of arms of the State (191) has remained almost unchanged in general design.

272. PHILADELPHIA LIGHT HORSE.—This troop carried their yellow colors when it escorted Washington from Philadelphia to New York on his way to Cambridge to take command of the Continental Army.

273. TALLMADGE'S DRAGOONS.—Maj. Benjamin Tallmadge and his dragoons fought at Brandywine and Germantown, Pennsylvania, and Monmouth, New Jersey.

274. CONNECTICUT.—The activities of 1775 and 1776 showed the need of colors to distinguish the various troops. Connecticut was one of the first States to adopt a banner (see 167).

275. WESTMORELAND.—The Westmoreland County Battalion of Pennsylvania was raised in 1775 by John Proctor.

276. WEBB'S REGIMENT.—This little flag belonged to the troops under Colonel Webb, probably the Third Connecticut Regiment.

277. FIRST PENNSYLVANIA RIFLE REGIMENT.—The regiment which carried this flag fought in every one of the Thirteen Colonies.

278. BEDFORD.—The Bedford Minute Men carried this flag, only two and one half feet square, with its brave motto "Conquer or die," at the Battle of Concord.

279 and 280. NEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.—These two flags of the Second Regiment were captured by the British Ninth Regiment shortly before the Battle of Saratoga and returned to the New Hampshire State Historical Society in 1912.

281. EUTAW.—Miss Jane Elliott cut a square of damask from a drawing room chair to give her fiancé, Col. William Washington, for a flag. It was carried at Cowpens and Eutaw Springs, South Carolina.

282. PULASKI.—This banner was embroid-

ered for Count Pulaski by the Moravian Sisters of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

283. WHITE PLAINS.—American troops surrendered this flag to Hessian troops at the Battle of Long Island, August 26, 1776.

284. GATINOIS REGIMENT. 285. SAINTOGNE (or Saintonge) REGIMENT. 286. ROYAL DEUX PONTS REGIMENT.—These French regiments were a part of the French allies of America during the Revolution.

287. CHAMPLAIN AND DE GRASSE.—Samuel de Champlain used this flag in 1609 on the lake which bears his name. One hundred and seventy-two years later Count de Grasse with his 24 ships sailing under the same flag entered the Chesapeake Bay and cut off British communication between New York and Yorktown, thus aiding materially in forcing the final surrender of the Revolution.

288. LOUISIANA.—The Stars and Stripes replaced this flag on December 20, 1803, when the vast Territory was added to this country.

289. RUSSIAN AMERICAN COMPANY, ALASKA.—This company organized in 1799, remained dominant in Alaskan affairs for 60 years.

290. FORT MCHENRY FLAG.—When Vermont entered the Union (March 4, 1791) and then Kentucky (June 1, 1792), it was felt that they should have a representation similar to that of the Original Thirteen States, and Congress passed an act on January 13, 1794, adding two stripes and two stars to the flag. This was the flag which inspired Francis Scott Key to write *The Star-Spangled Banner*.

291. PERRY'S SIGNAL.—At the Battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, Commodore Perry fought under a flag carrying the last words of brave Captain Lawrence.

292. STANDARD—1812.—This is the national standard as used by our light artillery in the War of 1812.

293. GREAT STAR FLAG. 294. FLAG OF JULY 4, 1818.—In 1818 the number of States in the Union had increased to twenty, and it was seen that to increase the number of stripes of the flag indefinitely would render them invisible at a distance. At the instance of Capt. Samuel C. Reed, Congress passed an act providing for the return to the original thirteen stripes and the addition of a new star for each new State. Reed also suggested that merchant ships have the stars arranged like a great star and war vessels in parallel rows. The addition of new States made the great star arrangement impracticable, and it was soon abandoned.

295. ALAMO.—This flag floated over the Alamo, the fortress at San Antonio, when Texas was fighting for independence.

296. TEXAS NAVAL.—After seceding from Mexico, Texas adopted this naval flag (April 9, 1836), antedating by several months the adoption of the first national flag of Texas.

297. MARINE CORPS COLORS—1830-50.—These colors carry the legend "From Tripoli to the Halls of the Montezuma," referring to the engagements in which the Marines had participated.

298. U. S. FLAG—CIVIL WAR.—The Government did not change its flag during the Civil War or drop the stars representing the seceding States.

299. ARTILLERY COLORS—CIVIL WAR.—The 36 stars show that this flag was used after the admission of West Virginia and Nevada to the Union.

300. INFANTRY COLORS—CIVIL WAR.—Note the close resemblance these colors bear to the Standard of 1812 (292).

301. ARTILLERY REGIMENTS—CIVIL WAR.—The designation of the various regiments is given on the scroll below the crossed cannon.

302. CAVALRY GUIDON—CIVIL WAR.—This guidon was dropped when General Sherman was made Secretary of War, and the former guidon (69) was restored.

303. FIRST CONFEDERATE FLAG.—The Stars and Bars were used from March, 1861, to May, 1863.

304. CONFEDERATE NAVAL ENSIGN.—This was displayed by the ships of the Confederacy probably from 1861 to 1863.

305. CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG AND NAVAL JACK.—The flag as here shown was used as the Confederate Jack after May 1, 1863. The battle flag was like it except that it was square and all four sides were bordered with white.

306. CONFEDERATE FLAG—1863.—The Confederacy used this as its national flag from May 1, 1863, to March 4, 1865.

307. CONFEDERATE FLAG—1865.—This flag was adopted March 8, 1865.

308. AZTEC STANDARD.—Cortez took this standard at the battle of Otumba.

309. TLAXCALAN BANNERS.—These banners belonged to a tribe which was Cortez's ally against the Aztecs.

310. INCA BANNERS BEFORE PIZARRO.—The Incas used gaudy plumage from tropical birds to make the halyards supporting these banners.

311. CORTES (Cortez) STANDARD.—Seeking gold and glory, the Spanish explorers carried the banners of the Church with them.

312. FIRST MEXICAN FLAG.—The eagle and serpent are still found on the Mexican flag (492).

313. SPANISH MEXICAN.—Spanish troops carried this flag in the Mexican War of Independence.

314. PIZARRO.—This is the banner which Pizarro is said to have carried when he entered Cuzco a conqueror in 1533.

315. ORDER OF CHRIST.—Denys, King of Portugal, instituted this order in 1231 to expel the Moors from Bética. The Brazilian branch in later times used its banner in its activities in South America, particularly in Brazil.

FLAGS FAMOUS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

FLAGS FAMOUS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

316. Banner of Hidalgo.—Mexico's soldier priest, who started a revolution against the Spanish rule, carried the sacred banner of the Virgin of Guadalupe.

317. Guatemala.—The flag here shown was used from May 31, 1838, until the present one was adopted (472).

318. Spanish-Portuguese Flags—Treaty of Tordesillas.—The treaty on which these flags appear gave Spain the control of almost the entire Continent of South America.

319. San Martín.—This banner was carried by General San Martín, who was born in Argentina and came to be known as "The Liberator of the South." After winning the freedom of his own country, he aided in the liberation of Chile and Peru.

320. Army of the Andes.—General San Martín carried this banner over the Andes into Chile.

321. Bolívar.—It was under this flag that Simón Bolívar liberated Venezuela, Colombia, and Peru from imperial Spain.

322. New Granada.—The confederation of South American States, now largely included in the Republic of Colombia, used this flag.

323. Ecuador.—When Ecuador was a part of the Republic of Colombia, it used this standard.

324. South Peru.—This was a short-lived flag, since the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation, to which it belonged, endured only two years.

325. Empire of Brazil.—Driven out of their own country in 1808 by Napoleon's forces, the royal family of Portugal took refuge in Brazil, where they ruled until 1889, when the people revolted and established a republic.

FLAGS AND BADGES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

With all of its complex system of central government, dominions, colonies, protectorates, dependencies, and mandated territories located on every continent and among the islands of the Seven Seas, the British Empire has had to create the world's largest single group of flags and to develop the most complete body of flag regulations in the whole history of civilization. Wherever British authority extends, its principal symbol is the Union Flag (326).

Subordinate thereto are the Naval Ensign (327), which is carried by the British naval vessels; the British Merchant Flag (328), which is carried on privately owned ships; and the British Naval Reserve Ensign (329), which is carried not only by ships in the public and Admiralty services but also by merchant ships which fulfill the specifications of the Naval Reserve Acts. In the case of the public and Admiralty services at home and abroad, the Blue Ensign carries on its fly the badge of the service represented. Some of the dependencies and the Confederated Malay States have flags of their own, such as we see from 421 to 433 inclusive.

326. British Union Flag.—This flag, with its combination of the Crosses of St. George (230), St. Andrew (231), and St. Patrick (232), was proclaimed on January 1, 1801, after the union with Ireland, throughout the Empire. Those who rule under it carry the badges of their respective territories at the intersection of its crosses, surrounded either by the laurel wreath as shown in 420, or by special wreaths as in the case of Australia, shown in 337, and of New Zealand, shown in 338.

327. British Naval Ensign.—Originally, the colors of the White, Red, and Blue Ensigns were borne by different warships to designate the squadrons to which they respectively belonged. The confusion that resulted was responsible for the placing of all naval vessels under the White Ensign, and the employment of the others to designate non-naval ships. The British Admiralty Regulations provide that no warship shall dip its flag to any foreign ship whatsoever unless the foreign ship at first or at the same time lowers its flag.

328. British—Merchant.—No other flag flutters to the breeze of as many ports or sails as far and wide as the Red Ensign of the British Merchant Marine. More passengers sail and more freight is carried under its ægis than under that of any other flag in existence.

329. Naval Reserve Ensign.—The Blue Ensign of the British Empire is flown by Naval Reserve vessels, public offices afloat, the Consular Service, and the Government vessels of the several dominions, colonies, and dependencies. It also is flown with appropriate badges over many types of public buildings.

330. Royal Standard.—With its three golden lions representing England, its red lion rampant standing for Scotland, and its golden harp speaking for Ireland, the Royal Standard in its present form was raised with the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne in the year 1837.

331. Australia—Merchant.—The Merchant Flag of Australia, with its constellation of the Southern Cross, came into being in 1903. The large star originally had six points, but in 1908 the number of points was increased to seven to represent the six States and the territories of the Commonwealth. The Union Flag of the Empire, the Commonwealth or Blue Ensign, as well as the Merchant Flag, are all used on land.

332. New Zealand—Blue Ensign.—The Blue Ensign, with the red stars of the constellation of the Southern Cross, constitute the National Flag of New Zealand. It came into use in 1901. As in the case of Australia, the Union Flag and the Red Ensign also are used on land as occasion demands.

© Associated Press from Keystone-Underwood

THE "EMANUEL," FLYING A PALESTINE FLAG, ANCHORS AT SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND

This Jewish trading vessel was the first to fly her country's new banner. Palestine, under British mandate, has a badge (see No. 419), but its Jewish population has created this flag of their own—Solomon's seal on a field of blue and white.

333. CANADA — MERCHANT. — Canada was the first British dominion to have a distinct Merchant Flag. The badge noted thereon illustrates the position of all badges on the Red and Blue Ensigns of the Empire. In 1892, some time after the arms of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were combined in one shield, the British Admiralty gave her the right to place her arms on the fly of the Red Ensign. The present arms of Canada were granted on November 21, 1921.

334. IRISH FREE STATE.—The National Flag of the Irish Free State, with its equal vertical stripes of green, white, and orange, is said to have originated in 1848 when the deputation of the Young Ireland movement returned from France, bringing with them such a flag made of the richest French silk, gorgeously trimmed and embroidered. The green represents the Catholics of Ireland, the orange the Protestants of Ireland, and the white the permanent peace invoked between them. In 1914 Patrick Pearse adopted it for his company of Irish Volunteers, and it was raised by them over the general post office in Dublin in 1916.

335. SOUTH AFRICA, UNION OF.—In this National Flag is reproduced the old Orange Free State Flag, the Union Flag of Great Britain, and the old Transvaal Vierkleur. Government vessels wear the Blue Ensign with the arms of South Africa on the fly. Merchant vessels carry the Red Ensign with these arms in a white circle on the fly. The South Africa National Flag was adopted in 1927 after bitter controversy. On certain official buildings the Union Flag is hoisted with it on a separate staff of equal height. The two flags thus simultaneously displayed must be of the same size and must be hoisted and lowered together.

336. CANADA BADGE.—This badge, which is placed on the Canada Ensign, has in its first quarter the three yellow lions on a red ground, for England; in the second quarter, the red lion rampant on a yellow ground within a floriated border, for Scotland; in the third quarter, the Irish harp on a blue ground, for Ireland. The lilies of France on the blue ground in the fourth quarter bespeak the days of French rule in the Canadian provinces. The three green maple leaves on the white ground speckled with blue at the bottom of the coat of arms complete the badge of Canada.

337. AUSTRALIA BADGE.—As shown, this is the badge of the Governor General, which is imposed upon the intersection of the crosses in

FLAGS AND BADGES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

374 WESTERN PACIFIC COMNR. UNION FLAG
375 WESTERN SAMOA-ENSIGN
376 STRAITS SETTLEMENTS-ENSIGN
377 CEYLON-ENSIGN
378 HONG KONG-ENSIGN
379 LABUAN
380 MAURITIUS-ENSIGN
381 SEYCHELLES-ENSIGN
382 WEIHAIWEI-ENSIGN
383 BARODA-ENSIGN
384 BHAUNAGAR-ENSIGN
385 CAMBAY-ENSIGN
386 COCHIN-ENSIGN
387 JANJIRA-ENSIGN
388 JUNAGADH-ENSIGN
389 KUTCH-ENSIGN
390 MALACCA
391 MORVI-ENSIGN
392 NAVANAGAR-ENSIGN
393 PORBANDAR-ENSIGN
394 SACHIN-ENSIGN
395 SINGAPORE-ENSIGN
396 TRAVANCORE-ENSIGN
397 WELLESLEY
398 GAMBIA-ENSIGN
399 GOLD COAST-ENSIGN
400 KENYA-ENSIGN
401 NIGERIA-ENSIGN
402 NORTHERN RHODESIA-ENSIGN
403 NYASALAND-ENSIGN
404 ST HELENA
405 SIERRA LEONE-ENSIGN
406 SOMALILAND-ENSIGN
407 SOUTHERN RHODESIA-ENSIGN
408 TANGANYIKA-ENSIGN
409 UGANDA-ENSIGN
410 ZANZIBAR-UNION FLAG
411 ALDERNEY-UNION FLAG
412 CYPRUS
413 GIBRALTAR-ENSIGN
414 GUERNSEY-UNION FLAG
415 ISLE OF MAN-UNION FLAG
416 JERSEY-UNION FLAG
417 MALTA-ENSIGN
418 NORTHERN IRELAND-UNION FLAG
419 PALESTINE-ENSIGN
420 WREATH
421 TONGA-STATE FLAG
422 SARAWAK-MERCHANT
423 FEDERATED MALAY STATES-ENSIGN
424 PAHANG-ENSIGN
425 NEGRI SEMBILAN
426 PERAK-ENSIGN
427 SELANGOR-ENSIGN
428 KELANTAN-STATE FLAG
429 PERLIS-STATE FLAG
430 JOHORE-NATIONAL FLAG
431 KEDAH-NATIONAL FLAG
432 TRENGGANU-NATIONAL FLAG
433 BRUNEI-NATIONAL FLAG

FLAGS AND BADGES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

the Union Flag. The crown above the star bespeaks royal authority.

338. New Zealand Badge.—When surrounded by a wreath of palm leaves, as shown, and imposed upon the intersections of the crosses of the Union Flag, it becomes the Governor General's emblem of authority. Its four stars pay honor to the Southern Cross.

339. India Badge.—As shown here, the Star of India is worn on the Blue Ensign. Surmounted by a royal crown and placed at the intersection of the crosses in the Union Flag, it becomes the emblem of the Viceroy and Governor General.

340. Alberta Badge.—With its red St. George's Cross in the upper part, its glimpse of the snow-covered Canadian Rockies, its green hills, its wide prairie, and its waving wheat field, Alberta has a handsome shield.

341. British Columbia Badge.—British Columbia was granted her arms in 1906. They display a Union Flag at the top with a crown in its center and a sun with golden rays at the bottom. The inscription on the badge is *Splendor Sine Occasu*, which, freely translated, means "A radiance with no setting."

342. Manitoba Badge.—Manitoba's arms were assigned her in 1847. Beneath the red Cross of St. George stands a buffalo.

343. New Brunswick Badge.—New Brunswick was assigned its arms by Royal Warrant in 1868. The lion at the top betokens England, and the ancient galley or lymphad speaks of the maritime situation of the Province.

344. Newfoundland Badge.—Britain's oldest colony possesses a coat of arms granted in 1637. Its badge, however, which is always used upon the flags, shows the figures of Mercury, a kneeling sailor, and Britannia. When used with the Union Flag, the device is surrounded by a garland, but when used with either the Red or Blue Ensign the garland is omitted. The inscription on the badge is *Haec Tibi Dona Fero*, which, translated, is "I bring you these gifts."

345. Nova Scotia Badge.—In 1929 Nova Scotia grew tired of the silver salmon and Scotch thistles of her old badge and was given another, which consists of a white shield with a blue saltier cross, at the intersection of which is imposed a smaller shield charged with the Royal Arms of Scotland.

346 Ontario Badge.—The simple badge of Ontario dates from 1869.

347. Prince Edward Island Badge.—This emblem was granted by Royal Warrant in 1905. The motto, *Parva Sub Ingenti*, proclaims humility. Freely translated, it reads, "The small under the large."

348. Quebec Badge.—The insignia of historic Quebec consists of a golden shield across the middle of which is a red fess charged with a golden lion of England. The fleurs-de-lis at the top are reminiscent of the old French rule, and the spray of maple leaves at the bottom bespeaks Canada.

349. Saskatchewan Badge.—Saskatchewan was made a province in 1905, but it has been awarded its badge only recently.

350. Yukon Territory Badge.—This is another of the more recent badges adopted by Admiralty Warrant.

351. Bahama Islands Badge.—When placed on the Blue Ensign, the badge of the Bahamas is used as reproduced here. When used on the Union Flag, it is imposed on a white disk for contrast and circled with the usual laurel wreath. The inscription on the Bahama badge reads *Commercia Expulsis Piratis Restituta*, which, translated, is "Commerce restored on the defeat of the pirates."

352. Barbados Badge.—This is an illustration of the type of badge which needs no white background to set it off. It is attached directly to the fly of the Blue Ensign and to the cross-intersection of the Union Flag. It shows Britannia, with her crown and trident, standing in a shell which is being drawn by sea horses.

353. Bermuda Badge.—This badge is reproduced as it appears on the Blue and Red Ensigns. When it is used on the Union Flag, it is first placed on a white circular disk within the usual laurel wreath. The lion supports a smaller shield on which is a representation of the wreck of the *Sea Venture* in 1609. Bermuda was granted her coat of arms in 1910.

354. British Guiana Badge.—Used on the Blue Ensign, this badge appears as illustrated. On the Union Flag it is set on a circular disk of white and bordered with the official laurel wreath. *Damus Petimusque Vicissim*, which may be translated "We give and seek in turn," is the inscription on the badge.

355. British Honduras Badge.—The badge of British Honduras is designed on the lines of the coat of arms granted in 1907. The tools in the upper right-hand third of the shield are the axes and saw of the mahogany feller, an allusion to the fact that British Honduras is famous for its mahogany. The badge is worn on the Blue Ensign as reproduced. On the Union Flag it is placed on a white circular disk at the intersection of the crosses, and surrounded by the official laurel wreath.

356. Falkland Islands Badge.—This badge shows a white bull standing in tussock grass, with a full-rigged frigate in the river near by. This badge is used both on the Blue Ensign and the Union Flag in the form it appears here, though it is, of course, surrounded by the laurel wreath when used on the Union Flag.

357. Grenada Badge.—This badge is used on the Blue Ensign. It shows a two-masted, lugsailed vessel with a large stern cabin, approaching a coast. Translated, the legend on

the scroll, *Clarior e Tenebris,* means "Brighter out of the darkness."

358. JAMAICA BADGE.—Jamaica uses as her badge the coat of arms granted her in 1661. The shield bears the red Cross of St. George, which is charged with five golden pineapples. This badge is used as reproduced on both the Union Flag and the Blue Ensign, the official laurel wreath encircling it when used on the Union Flag. The motto on the scroll, *Indus Uterque Serviet Uni,* declares that "Both Indies will serve one."

359. LEEWARD ISLANDS BADGE.—It is said that the badge of the Leeward Islands was designed by its first Governor, Sir Benjamin Pine, and that he set the pineapples in their place of prominence as a pun upon his name. The badge is used on the Blue Ensign as reproduced, and on the Union Flag with the regulation garland of laurel.

360. ST. LUCIA BADGE.—St. Lucia is the chief coaling station for the British Fleet in the West Indies. The Union Flag is seen floating over one of the forts in the foreground and the Red Ensign over the other. The badge is used on the Blue Ensign as reproduced. The legend, *Statio Haud Malefida Carinis,* is a quotation from the *Æneid,* which means "A trustworthy mooring place for ships."

361. ST. VINCENT BADGE.—This badge is taken from the coat of arms of St. Vincent, granted in 1912. It presents a classical tableau showing a yellow altar upon which a kneeling woman is offering a sacrifice to the flames, while a standing woman holds an olive branch over her head. This badge is worn as reproduced, on the Blue Ensign. The motto reads *Pax et Justitia,* which is "Peace and justice."

362. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO BADGE.—This badge shows two ships at anchor, a wharf with a Blue Ensign on it, a boat in the foreground, and a high mountain in the distance. The badge is used on the Blue Ensign as shown, and on the Union Flag surrounded by the emblematic laurel wreath. "She is satisfied to unite nations and to make treaties" is the translation of the Latin inscription *Miscerique Probat Populos et Fœdera Jungi.*

363. TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS BADGE.—With its three-masted ship under full sail, two salt piles, three baskets, and a native in a red jacket, the badge of these islands forms an interesting conception. It is used on the Blue Ensign.

364. WINDWARD ISLANDS BADGE.—This badge is used as reproduced, with the addition of the laurel wreath, on the Union Flag. "Go on a lucky foot" is the literal translation of the inscription *I Pede Fausto* on the scroll.

365. NEW SOUTH WALES BADGE.—The cross on the badge of New South Wales is taken from the first quarter of the arms of Australia. It is worn on the Blue Ensign as illustrated.

366. QUEENSLAND BADGE.—This badge, with its blue Maltese Cross charged in the center with an Imperial Crown in full color, is taken from the third quarter of the arms of Australia.

367. SOUTH AUSTRALIA BADGE.—The bird on the badge of South Australia shows a representation in black and white of the Australian piping shrike standing on a perch of red and green.

368. VICTORIA BADGE.—The five white stars on this badge represent the constellation of the Southern Cross. The Imperial Crown above them typifies royal authority.

369. WESTERN AUSTRALIA BADGE.—The black swan, first discovered on Western Australia's principal river, mounted on a yellow circle, constitutes the badge of Western Australia.

370. TERRITORY OF PAPUA BADGE.—The only note of color in this badge is the Imperial Crown in the upper section of the white disk.

371. TASMANIA BADGE.—This badge is taken from the sixth quarter of the arms of Australia. Its passant red lion with protruding tongue and letter "S" tail represents an interesting heraldic device.

372. FIJI ISLANDS BADGE.—The badge of the Fiji Islands is used as shown on the Blue Ensign. On the Union Flag it is superimposed upon the usual white disk and surrounded by the regulation laurel garland. The badge represents the full coat of arms which was granted in 1908. A free translation of the Fijian motto, *Rere Vaka na Kalou ka doka na Tui,* on the scroll is, "Fear God and Honor the King."

373. NEW HEBRIDES BADGE.—The badge of the New Hebrides is worn on the Union Flag as illustrated. On the Blue Ensign a simple black line takes the place of the laurel wreath.

374. WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSIONER'S BADGE.—This badge is worn on the Union Flag with the usual laurel wreath.

375. WESTERN SAMOA BADGE.—This badge is used on both the Blue and the Red Ensigns as shown, and on the Union Flag with the laurel wreath.

376. STRAITS SETTLEMENTS BADGE.—The badge of the Straits Settlements consists of a red lozenge with a three-armed field of white upon which rest three Imperial Crowns in full color. On the Blue Ensign this device appears without a background, but on the Union Flag it is superimposed on the regulation white disk and is bordered by the official laurel wreath of the Empire.

377. CEYLON BADGE.—On the Union Flag the badge of Ceylon shows up strikingly, where it is used as shown, with the official laurel garland. On the Blue Ensign it is not so conspicuous but is used as shown.

378. HONG KONG BADGE.—The Chinese

NATIONAL FLAGS OF THE WORLD

NATIONAL FLAGS OF THE WORLD

greeting the European in the foreground is said to be Tai Lo, the famous guide in the early days of the British occupation. The name Hong Kong means "Fragrant Waters." The badge of Hong Kong is worn on the Blue Ensign as pictured and on the Union Flag with the surrounding laurel wreath.

379. LABUAN BADGE.—The badge of Labuan has become more historic than current since the incorporation of that colony in the Straits Settlements.

380. MAURITIUS BADGE.—The badge of Mauritius represents the full arms granted in 1906. The supports are a dodo and a sambar deer. On the Blue Ensign the badge appears as illustrated, but on the Union Flag it is imposed upon a white background encircled by the laurel wreath of the Empire. The inscription on the scroll of the badge is *Stella Clavisque Maris Indici,* which has been translated "A star and a key of the sea for a sign."

381. SEYCHELLES BADGE.—The badge of Seychelles, with its contrasting colors and its tortoise, appears on the Blue Ensign as illustrated, and on the Union Flag with the addition of the official laurel wreath. *Finis Coronat Opus* is the motto on the badge, which tells us that "The end crowns the work."

382. WEIHAIWEI BADGE.—Weihaiwei is no longer a British possession, having been receded to China in 1930, but the badge is shown here for its historic significance as representing Great Britain's fine gesture in the direction of reconciliation in the Far East.

383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 391, 392, 393, 394, 396. BADGES OF NATIVE INDIAN STATES.—These badges represent native States of India and are used on the Red Ensign as shown.

390. MALACCA BADGE.—Malacca is one of the oldest European settlements in the East. Along with Singapore (395) and Wellesley (397) it constitutes a part of the Crown Colony known as the Straits Settlements.

398. GAMBIA BADGE.—The badge of Gambia is used on the Blue Ensign as shown, and on the Union Flag with the laurel wreath surrounding it.

399. GOLD COAST BADGE.—The only difference between the badge of Gambia and that of the Gold Coast is that the one shows the letter G. beneath the elephant and the other the letters G. C. The affixture of the two badges on the Union Flag and Blue Ensign follows identical practice.

400. KENYA BADGE.—Kenya displays a red lion rampant guardant on its badge. It is used as illustrated on the Blue Ensign, and on the Union Flag it is displayed on a circular white disk and surrounded with the regulation laurel wreath.

401. NIGERIA BADGE.—Nigeria uses as its badge a red disk upon which are interlaced triangles in the form of a 6-pointed Solomon's seal. In the center of the seal is a laurel crown. The badge is used on the Union Flag enclosed in the regulation laurel wreath, and on the Blue Ensign as shown.

402. NORTHERN RHODESIA BADGE.—This badge was created after the British South African Company ceased to administer Northern Rhodesia in March, 1932. The yellow eagle holding a white fish is symbolical of the fauna of the country, and the white wavy pallets or lines constitute a conventional heraldic representation of white foaming water flowing over black rocks, symbolizing the Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River. This badge is worn on the Union Flag with the white circular disk and laurel wreath, and on the Blue Ensign as illustrated.

403. NYASALAND BADGE.—Nyasaland uses the arms assigned to her in 1924 for her badge. On the Union Flag this badge surmounts the regulation white circular disk and is surrounded by the imperial laurel garland. On the Blue Ensign it is used as illustrated.

404. ST. HELENA BADGE.—The ship on the St. Helena badge is supposed to be sailing between two cliffs. The badge is worn as illustrated on the Blue Ensign, and on the Union Flag with the white background and garland.

405. SIERRA LEONE BADGE.—The badge of Sierra Leone, with its combined crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, its liberated slave, and its palm tree, is used as illustrated on the Blue Ensign, and with a surrounding laurel wreath on the Union Flag. The inscription under the shield reads *Auspice Britannia Liber,* which may be translated as "Free under the protection of Britain."

406. SOMALILAND BADGE.—The Somaliland badge shows the head and shoulders of a koodoo, a member of the antelope family. It is used as shown on the Blue and Red Ensigns, and with a surrounding garland on the Union Flag.

407. SOUTHERN RHODESIA BADGE.—This badge, with its golden pick symbolizing the mining industry, and its passant red lion between two thistles taken from the arms of the Rhodes family, was granted by Royal Warrant in 1924. It is used as illustrated on the Blue Ensign and with the white disk and laurel wreath on the Union Flag.

408. TANGANYIKA BADGE.—The giraffe's head which constitutes the badge of Tanganyika Territory is used as shown on the Red Ensign, with the surrounding garland on the Union Flag, and without the white disk on the Blue Ensign.

409. UGANDA BADGE.—The bird on the Uganda badge is the African Balearic crane. It is used as shown on the Blue Ensign, and with the laurel wreath on the Union Flag.

410. ZANZIBAR BADGE.—The badge of Zanzibar has a dhow or Arab ship at sea, flying a red flag at the stern. It is used by the British Resident on the Union Flag, as shown, with a garland surrounding it.

411. ALDERNEY BADGE.—The badge of Alderney is used on the Union Flag with surrounding garland.

412. CYPRUS BADGE.—Two red lions constitute the badge of Cyprus. This badge is used on the Red Ensign as illustrated, on the Union Flag with the laurel wreath added, and on the Blue Ensign without the white background.

413. GIBRALTAR BADGE.—The badge of Gibraltar is used as illustrated on the Blue Ensign, and on the Union Flag it is placed upon the white circular disk surrounded with the laurel wreath. The inscription on the badge of Gibraltar carries us back to the time when that great rock was known as Mons Calpe. It reads *Montis Insignia Calpe,* or "The badge of Mount Calpe."

414. GUERNSEY BADGE.—The Guernsey badge is used as illustrated, in an enclosed laurel wreath, on the Union Flag.

415. ISLE OF MAN BADGE.—The three armored legs on the badge of the Isle of Man are supposed to have been introduced by King Alexander of Scotland in the 13th century. There is a theory that the legs are intended to represent the sun running his course through the heavens. The badge is worn on the Union Flag as shown, with an encircling garland.

416. JERSEY BADGE.—The badge of Jersey, in its design, follows that of Guernsey, except that the latter has a sprig of golden leaves. It is used on the Union Flag as shown, with the regulation laurel garland encircling it.

417. MALTA BADGE.—The badge of Malta is a simple shield used as illustrated on the Blue Ensign. On the Union Flag it is imposed upon a white circular disk and surrounded with the laurel wreath of the Empire.

418. BADGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF NORTHERN IRELAND.—The Governor of Northern Ireland flies the Union Flag, at the intersection of whose crosses is placed his badge as shown. The Blue Ensign of Northern Ireland bears a white circle on the fly, upon which is imposed the plain letters G. N. I.

419. PALESTINE BADGE.—The badge of Palestine heretofore consisted of a plain white circle upon which occurred the word "Palestine." Since the plate went to press, a new badge has been adopted which shows a castle set on a hill.

420. UNION FLAG WREATH.—This wreath made up of laurel leaves and berries is the device with which all badges are surrounded when placed upon the intersection of the crosses of the Union Flag of the British Empire to betoken the presence of the appropriate representatives of the Empire when this flag is displayed. There are only a few instances in which the wreath used departs from the regulation form. These exceptions include the Governor's Badge of Northern Ireland (418), the Governor's Badge of New Zealand (338), and the Governor's Badge of Australia (337).

421. TONGA—STATE FLAG.—The State Flag of Tonga, or the Friendly Islands, a British protectorate, is flown on March 13, the birthday of Queen Salote, who was born in 1900, and on October 11, the coronation day of the Queen, who was crowned in 1917.

422. SARAWAK—MERCHANT.—The merchant ships of Sarawak, whose present Rajah is Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, fly this striking combination of yellow, red, and black.

423. FEDERATED MALAY STATES—ENSIGN.—The Ensign of the Federated Malay States has bars of white, red, yellow, and black, representing the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which compose the Federation. These States are in the Malay Peninsula and under British protection.

424. PAHANG—ENSIGN.—In this flag, adopted December 28, 1903, the white is supposed to represent the Sultan, the black the Dato Bendahara and the Raayats who are faithful to and dependent upon the Sultan.

425. NEGRI SEMBILAN—ENSIGN.—In the Negri Sembilan Ensign the red stands for the Government, yellow for the Rajah, and black for the Undang, who are important territorial chieftains in Negri Sembilan.

426. PERAK—ENSIGN.—In this Ensign, white stands for the Yang di-Pertuan, yellow for the Rajamuda, and black for the Bendahara, these being the three chief officers of the State.

427. SELANGOR—ENSIGN.—The four quarters of this flag indicate the union of four districts which were previously independent under one Sultan. The colors are said to represent the blood relationship which binds the people of the four districts together, and the yellow crescent and star symbolize the light which guides the destiny of the State.

428. KELANTAN—STATE FLAG.—The Malay States not included in the Federation are five in number—Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. The State Flag of Kelantan, with its white crescent moon, two lances, two krises, and a five-pointed star, is solid red, a color which symbolizes the people of the State, while the white in the device signifies the Sultan. The lances and krises are national weapons of the Malays.

429. PERLIS—STATE FLAG.—The yellow in the State Flag of Perlis is the Rajah's color. The date of the adoption of this flag is unknown, but is said to have been in the reign of Syed Safi, father of the present Rajah.

430. JOHORE—NATIONAL FLAG.—The Maharaja Abu-Bakar is supposed to have brought

NATIONAL FLAGS OF THE WORLD

NATIONAL FLAGS OF THE WORLD

this flag into use in 1871. White is the Sovereign's color, red the color of the Heir Apparent, and blue symbolizes the Universe.

431. KEDAH—NATIONAL FLAG.—The present flag of Kedah was adopted in 1912. Red is the color of the State, yellow the Sultan's color, and green the color of the President of the State Council. The crescent moon denotes Islam.

432. TRENGGANU—NATIONAL FLAG.—The National Flag of Trengganu, with its white and black, was adopted in 1925. It is said that white is the Sultan's color and black the color of the people.

433. BRUNEI—NATIONAL FLAG.—The Sultan of Brunei, who occupies the northwest coast of Borneo, flies this striking flag. Yellow is the color of the Sultan, white that of the Chief Minister of State, the Duli Pengiran Bendahara, and the black represents the Second Minister, the Duli Pengiran Pemancha.

FLAGS OF MANY NATIONS

434. AFGHANISTAN.—The device on the National Flag of Afghanistan is an oriental open mosque showing a pulpit and mihrab (prayer niche) and a flag on its staff attached to each side of the plinth of the mosque. This flag has only recently superseded a solid black one with a device in white. The colors are said to signify progress, sacrifice, and prosperity.

435. ALBANIA—MERCHANT.—The Merchant Flag of Albania is formed of three equal horizontal bars, upper and lower deep red, and the other black.

436. ALBANIA—NATIONAL.—The National Flag of Albania carries the black double-headed eagle of Skanderbeg, the great 15th-century patriot of the country. The old Albanian tradition is that the Albanians are descendants of an eagle.

437. ANDORRA.—The flag of the vest-pocket Republic of Andorra carries a conventionalized crown on its yellow stripe.

438. ARGENTINA—ENSIGN.—The National Ensign and National Flag of Argentina carries a golden sun in its central stripe. The Merchant Flag lacks the golden sun.

439. AUSTRIA.—The Austrian flag is made up of three bars, two red and one white. These colors are supposed to have originated with the Babenberg dynasty. It is related that Leopold of Babenberg, a famous Crusader of the 12th century, found when returning from a battle that his white cloak was red with blood except for the part protected by his belt, and thereupon decided to adopt its colors for his own.

440. BELGIUM.—The colors of the Belgian flag are taken from the arms of Brabant, the yellow from the lion, the red from his tongue, and the black from the shield.

441. CONGO FREE STATE (BELGIAN CONGO).—Although the Congo Free State has long since become part and parcel of the Belgian Congo, the Belgian Government still permits it to fly its flag except on official occasions.

442. BOLIVIA — ENSIGN. — The Ensign of Bolivia carries the arms of the country. The first Bolivian flag was adopted at Sucre in 1825.

443. BRAZIL.—The flag of Brazil covers all purposes, whether National, Ensign, or Merchant. The letters on the device are *Ordem E Progresso*. Translated, this means "Order and Progress." The 21 white stars on the blue sphere represent the States of Brazil, the largest one representing the Federal District of Rio de Janeiro. The green symbolizes the fields and forests of Brazil; the yellow its wealth in precious minerals; and the blue the azure of the country's sky.

444. BULGARIA—ENSIGN.—The Ensign of Bulgaria shows a yellow crowned lion rampant on a square red canton. The colors of the flag are white, green, and red.

445. CHILE.—Chile has but one flag. It serves as National, Military, and Merchant Flag. It was designed by Don José Ignacio Zenteno and adopted in 1817. The white is said to symbolize the snow of the Andes, the blue the color of the sky, and the red the blood shed by Chilean patriots in their War of Independence.

446. CHINA—ENSIGN AND NATIONAL.—The flag has a red field, blue canton, and a white sun. It was officially adopted in December, 1928.

447. CHINA—MERCHANT. — The Merchant Flag of China is the same as the Ensign and National Flag with the addition of four wavy yellow stripes vandyked across the field of the flag.

448. COLOMBIA—MERCHANT.—The National Flag of Colombia is unadorned with any device. The Merchant Flag carries in its center an oval enclosed in red upon which is imposed a white star. The Ensign of Colombia carries the coat of arms of the country.

449. COSTA RICA—ENSIGN.—The three volcanoes on the coat of arms are Turrialba, Irazú, and Poas. It is supposed to show two oceans, the Atlantic and the Pacific; the stars represent the five original provinces; the two ships indicate the mercantile interest of the State. The Merchant and National Flags are the same as the Ensign without the imposition of the coat of arms.

450. CUBA.—Cuba's lone star flag serves alike as Ensign, National, and Merchant. It is reputed to have been created by the Cuban patriots, Narciso López and his comrade, Miguel Tuerbe Tolón.

451. CZECHOSLOVAKIA.—The Czechoslovakian flag was established by law March 30, 1920. The red and white colors are those of the Kingdom of Bohemia and the blue that of Moravia.

452. DANZIG—MERCHANT.—The device on the flag of Danzig is supposed to have been taken from two sources. The crosses trace back to the Teutonic Knights and the golden crown to the one granted to Danzig by Casimir the Jagiellonian, King of Poland.

453. DENMARK — ENSIGN. — The "Dannebrog," the flag of Denmark, is reputed to be the oldest in use in the world. According to tradition, it fell from heaven during the Battle of Lindanissa (now Tallinn) on June 15, 1219, when Valdemar II of Denmark defeated the Estonians.

454. ICELAND.—Iceland secured the right to have a distinctive flag of her own by a Danish Royal Decree of November 22, 1913. The design recommended was approved June 19, 1915. When Iceland became an independent State in 1918, she continued to use that flag.

455. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—ENSIGN.—The flag of the Dominican Republic was hoisted by the founders in 1844. The red cantons symbolize the blood and the fire through which they marched to liberty. The white cross is symbolic of the sacrifice which the population would make before losing its freedom.

456. ECUADOR—ENSIGN AND NATIONAL.—The plain tricolor of Ecuador is the Merchant Flag. The Ensign and National Flag carries the coat of arms. It was not until 1829 that Ecuador and Colombia separated; so their earlier flag history is the same.

457. ESTONIA—ENSIGN.—The colors of Estonia, blue, black, and white, were first adopted by Estonian students on the foundation of the first Estonian Students' Association, September 17, 1881. The difference between the Ensign on the one hand and the National and Merchant Flags on the other lies in the fact that the Ensign is swallow-tailed with a tongue, whereas the National and Merchant Flags are rectangular; also the Ensign carries on a yellow shield three blue lions.

458. EGYPT—ROYAL STANDARD AFLOAT.—The Kingdom has two standards, one for sea, the other for land usage. In the center are the Royal Arms on a pavilion which is ensigned with the Royal Crown. There are also crowns in the several corners of the standard. The colors encircling the arms are those of the Order of Mohammed Ali.

459. EGYPT—MERCHANT.—When Egypt became free from Turkey, she abandoned the latter's flag and substituted one with a green field. The National Flag does not have the anchor, and the Ensign uses two crossed anchors.

460. ETHIOPIA.—The flag of Ethiopia, hitherto known as Abyssinia, has been used in its present form since about 1894, although Abyssinia is one of the oldest States in the world. The Ethiopians say that the green indicates the fertility of the land, the yellow their zeal for their country, and the red the blood they would shed in its defense.

461. FRANCE.—The Tricolor of France traces its origin back to Clovis. After the Battle of Tolbiac (Zülpich), 496 A. D., Clovis adopted the blue cope of St. Martin as his banner. From about the 11th century until the Battle of Agincourt, 1415 A. D., the oriflamme or red flag of St. Denis became the banner of the French. The banner of the Bourbons was white. The Tricolor was first used in 1789 and reached its present form in 1830.

462. SYRIA (FRENCH MANDATE).—This flag was first officially hoisted in Damascus (Damas) on June 11, 1932, but it had previously been flown in Aleppo (Alep), January 1, 1932. The late King Feisal, when becoming King of Syria in 1920, unfurled a Hashimite banner of which the present flag is a modification. The green represents the Omayyad caliphates, the white stands for the Abbasside dynasty, and the black proclaims the early Islamic era. The three vilayets of Damascus, Aleppo, and Deir ez Zor are supposed to be represented by the three stars.

463. TUNISIA (FRENCH PROTECTORATE).—From the beginning of the fourth century before Christ, certain Tunisian ports used the globe within the arms of a crescent. A story goes that on the night Constantinople fell a star appeared in the crescent of the moon, and this became a sign of the conqueror.

464. MOROCCO—MERCHANT (FRENCH).—This red flag carries a green Solomon's seal. The Arabs gave the name of Solomon's seal to the starlike figure engraved on the bottom of their drinking cups. In another form it is the pentacle or Druid's foot which is supposed to possess the power of banishing demons.

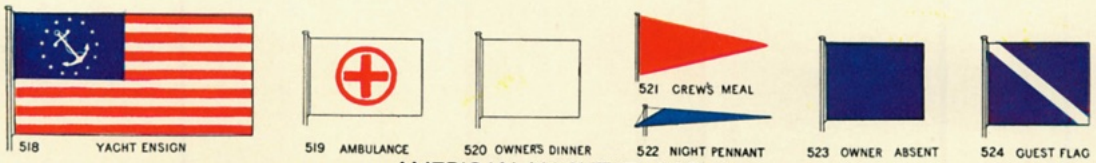
465. ANNAM (FRENCH PROTECTORATE).—This orange flag carries the French Tricolor in its canton.

466. CAMBODIA (FRENCH PROTECTORATE).—The flag of Cambodia with its triple-towered oriental temple is one of the striking flags of the East.

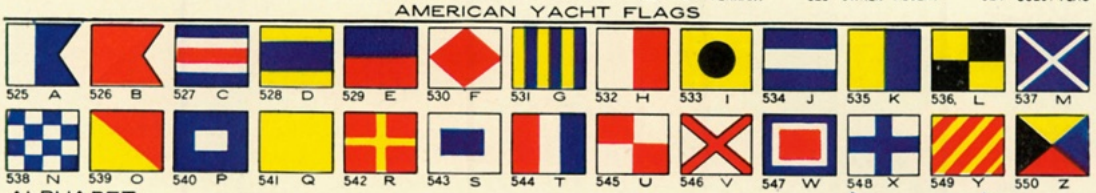
467. LEBANON (FRENCH MANDATE).—The flag of Lebanon is the French Tricolor with a conventionalized representation of a cedar of Lebanon on the white stripe. The Tricolor indicates the control of France, and the cedar speaks for Lebanon.

468. JEBEL ED DRUZ (FRENCH MANDATE).—With its five equal horizontal bars, its French Tricolor in the canton, and its white vertical bar next to the flagstaff, the flag of Jebel ed Druz is one of the most colorful banners of the East.

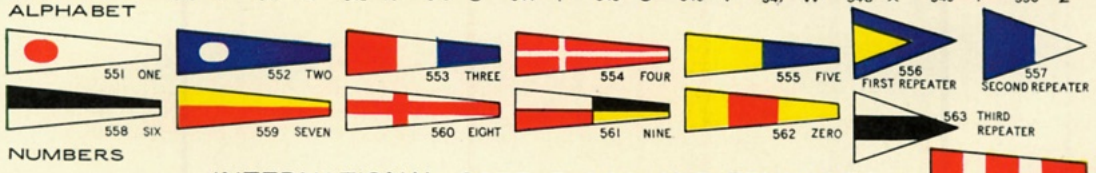
469. LATAKIA (FRENCH MANDATE).—The people of Latakia are divided into two main branches, the Shamsiyehs and the Amriyehs. The Shamsiyehs venerate the sun and the Amriyehs the moon. The former, being the more



AMERICAN YACHT FLAGS

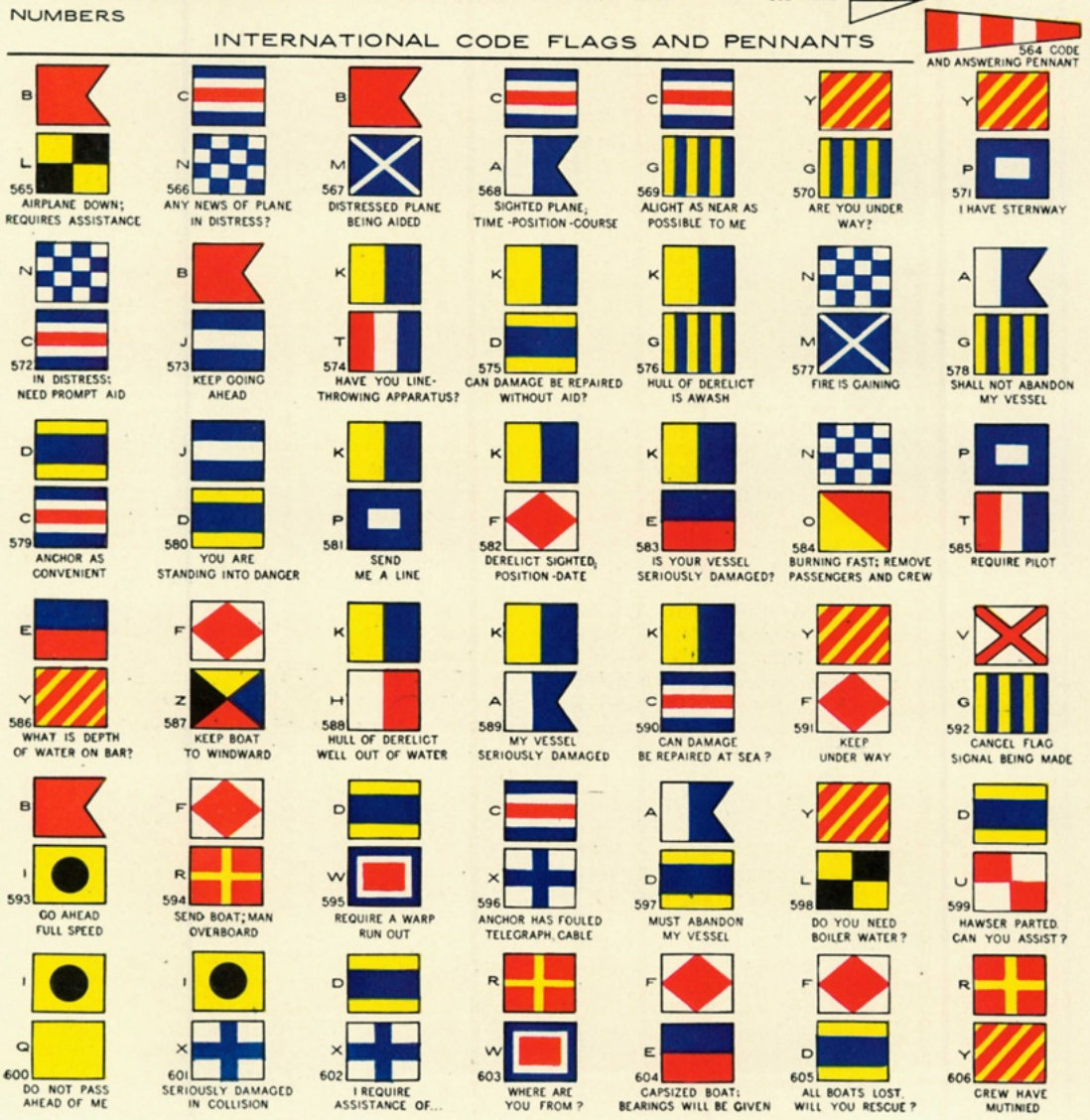


ALPHABET

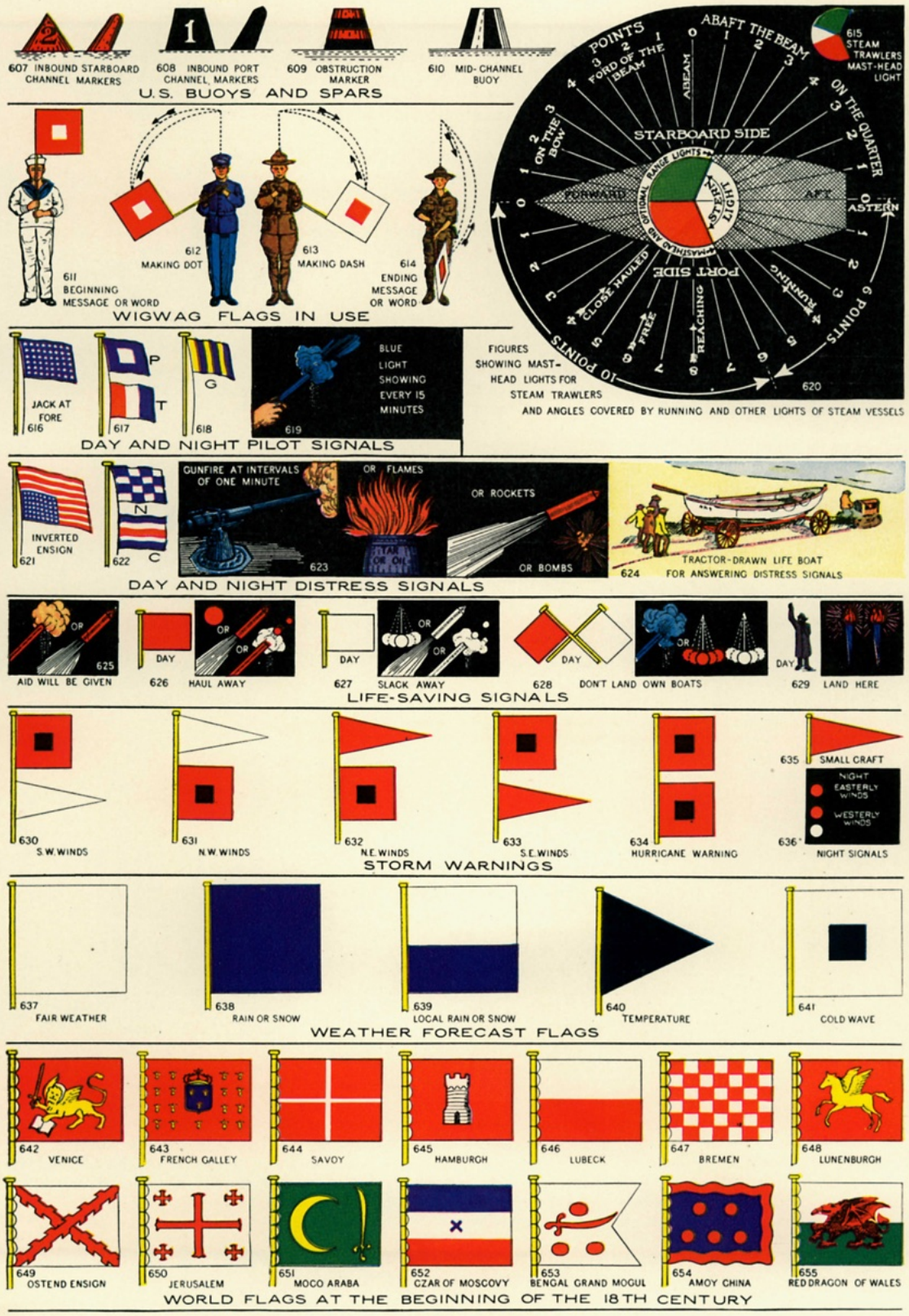


NUMBERS

INTERNATIONAL CODE FLAGS AND PENNANTS


564 CODE AND ANSWERING PENNANT
565 AIRPLANE DOWN; REQUIRES ASSISTANCE
566 ANY NEWS OF PLANE IN DISTRESS?
567 DISTRESSED PLANE BEING AIDED
568 SIGHTED PLANE; TIME-POSITION-COURSE
569 ALIGHT AS NEAR AS POSSIBLE TO ME
570 ARE YOU UNDER WAY?
571 I HAVE STERNWAY
572 IN DISTRESS; NEED PROMPT AID
573 KEEP GOING AHEAD
574 HAVE YOU LINE-THROWING APPARATUS?
575 CAN DAMAGE BE REPAIRED WITHOUT AID?
576 HULL OF DERELICT IS AWASH
577 FIRE IS GAINING
578 SHALL NOT ABANDON MY VESSEL
579 ANCHOR AS CONVENIENT
580 YOU ARE STANDING INTO DANGER
581 SEND ME A LINE
582 DERELICT SIGHTED; POSITION-DATE
583 IS YOUR VESSEL SERIOUSLY DAMAGED?
584 BURNING FAST; REMOVE PASSENGERS AND CREW
585 REQUIRE PILOT
586 WHAT IS DEPTH OF WATER ON BAR?
587 KEEP BOAT TO WINDWARD
588 HULL OF DERELICT WELL OUT OF WATER
589 MY VESSEL SERIOUSLY DAMAGED
590 CAN DAMAGE BE REPAIRED AT SEA?
591 KEEP UNDER WAY
592 CANCEL FLAG SIGNAL BEING MADE
593 GO AHEAD FULL SPEED
594 SEND BOAT; MAN OVERBOARD
595 REQUIRE A WARP RUN OUT
596 ANCHOR HAS FOULED TELEGRAPH CABLE
597 MUST ABANDON MY VESSEL
598 DO YOU NEED BOILER WATER?
599 HAWSER PARTED. CAN YOU ASSIST?
600 DO NOT PASS AHEAD OF ME
601 SERIOUSLY DAMAGED IN COLLISION
602 I REQUIRE ASSISTANCE OF...
603 WHERE ARE YOU FROM?
604 CAPSIZED BOAT; BEARINGS WILL BE GIVEN
605 ALL BOATS LOST. WILL YOU RESCUE?
606 CREW HAVE MUTINIED

INTERNATIONAL FLAG SIGNALS


607 INBOUND STARBOARD CHANNEL MARKERS
608 INBOUND PORT CHANNEL MARKERS
609 OBSTRUCTION MARKER
610 MID-CHANNEL BUOY
U.S. BUOYS AND SPARS
611 BEGINNING MESSAGE OR WORD
612 MAKING DOT
613 MAKING DASH
614 ENDING MESSAGE OR WORD
WIGWAG FLAGS IN USE
615 STEAM TRAWLERS MAST-HEAD LIGHT
ABAFT THE BEAM
POINTS
FORD OF THE BEAM
ABEAM
ON THE BOW
ON THE QUARTER
STARBOARD SIDE
PORT SIDE
FORWARD
AFT
ASTERN
MASTHEAD AND OPTIONAL RANGE LIGHTS
STERN LIGHT
CLOSE HAULED
FREE
REACHING
RUNNING
10 POINTS
9 POINTS
620
FIGURES SHOWING MAST-HEAD LIGHTS FOR STEAM TRAWLERS
AND ANGLES COVERED BY RUNNING AND OTHER LIGHTS OF STEAM VESSELS
JACK AT FORE
616
617
618
619
BLUE LIGHT SHOWING EVERY 15 MINUTES
DAY AND NIGHT PILOT SIGNALS
INVERTED ENSIGN
621
622
GUNFIRE AT INTERVALS OF ONE MINUTE
OR FLAMES
OR ROCKETS
OR BOMBS
623
TRACTOR-DRAWN LIFE BOAT
624 FOR ANSWERING DISTRESS SIGNALS
DAY AND NIGHT DISTRESS SIGNALS
625 AID WILL BE GIVEN
626 DAY HAUL AWAY
627 DAY SLACK AWAY
628 DAY DON'T LAND OWN BOATS
629 DAY LAND HERE
LIFE-SAVING SIGNALS
630 S.W. WINDS
631 N.W. WINDS
632 N.E. WINDS
633 S.E. WINDS
634 HURRICANE WARNING
635 SMALL CRAFT
NIGHT
EASTERLY WINDS
WESTERLY WINDS
636 NIGHT SIGNALS
STORM WARNINGS
637 FAIR WEATHER
638 RAIN OR SNOW
639 LOCAL RAIN OR SNOW
640 TEMPERATURE
641 COLD WAVE
WEATHER FORECAST FLAGS
642 VENICE
643 FRENCH GALLEY
644 SAVOY
645 HAMBURGH
646 LUBECK
647 BREMEN
648 LUNENBURGH
649 OSTEND ENSIGN
650 JERUSALEM
651 MOCO ARABA
652 CZAR OF MOSCOVY
653 BENGAL GRAND MOGUL
654 AMOY CHINA
655 RED DRAGON OF WALES
WORLD FLAGS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 18TH CENTURY

important of the two, have their symbol in the center of the National Flag.

470. FINLAND—ENSIGN.—The Merchant Flag differs from the Ensign in being rectangular, without the shield. The National Flag is rectangular, with the shield upon the intersection of the cross. Finland became an independent nation in 1917 and runs her government somewhat similarly to that of the United States.

471. GREECE.—The first Greek flag put into use in 1822 consisted of a white cross on a red field. There have been many changes since then, but there has always been a cross on the flag.

472. GUATEMALA—ENSIGN AND NATIONAL.—The Merchant Flag differs from the Ensign and National Flag only in the omission of the coat of arms with its green quetzal, bayoneted rifles, and crossed swords surmounted by a scroll.

473. GERMANY—MERCHANT.—Under decree of December 20, 1933, the German Government ordered that what is known as the black-white-red flag shall be flown at the stern on the flagstaff. The Swastika (474) must also be flown simultaneously at the jack staff, or if this is impossible, it is to be displayed at another suitable place corresponding to its dignity as a symbol of sovereignty.

474. GERMANY—SWASTIKA.—On March 12, 1933, Chancellor Hitler ordered that the black-white-red colors were to be hoisted together with the Hooked Cross (Swastika) throughout Germany, saying that "these Flags unite the glorious past of the German Reich with the vigor and rebirth of the German race. Let them fly together as a symbol of the power of the State and the internal unity of all national sections of the German people!"

475. GERMANY—NAVAL ENSIGN AND JACK.—When Chancellor Hitler issued his famous decree requiring the Swastika to be flown along with the black-white-red colors, he specifically exempted military buildings from that requirement, stating that they should fly their Reich War Flag only.

476. HAITI—ENSIGN.—It is said that when Jean Jacques Dessalines was marching on Port-au-Prince in 1803 he saw a French Tricolor in the native ranks. In order further to inflame the ardor of his legions of devoted slaves and freedmen, he took the Tricolor and tore out the white, saying that henceforth the Haitian flag should be bicolored, signifying the union of the blacks and the mulattoes in the cause of Haitian liberty. The arms of the country carried on the Ensign were put there by President Alexandre Sabès Pétion, who served from 1807 to 1818.

477. HONDURAS—ENSIGN.—The Ensign of Honduras carries the coat of arms of the country. The National and Merchant Flags are alike, with the five 5-pointed stars taking the place of the coat of arms of the Ensign. These five stars are placed on the flag of Honduras as a memorial to the ill-fated Central American Union from which Honduras seceded in 1839. The present flag was adopted in 1866.

478. HUNGARY—NATIONAL AND MERCHANT.—The flag of Hungary takes its colors from the Hungarian coat of arms. This coat of arms had its beginning in 1202. Its four white bands were supposed to symbolize the country's chief rivers, the Danube, the Theiss, the Drava, and the Sava.

479. ITALY—ENSIGN.—The arms on the Ensign and Merchant Flag of Italy are those of Savoy. The Ensign also carries a Royal Crown. The Italian flag first received recognition in 1796 when it was used by the Italian Legion under Napoleon. He adopted it as the National Flag when he made Italy a kingdom in 1805. After Napoleon's downfall in 1815, the flag was discontinued until 1848.

480. ITALY—MERCHANT.—This is the flag flown by the new greyhounds of the sea—including the *Rex*—of the Italian Line. It is said that green was the favorite color of Napoleon, who incorporated it in the flag that has since become Italian.

481. IRAQ.—The two stars of the Iraq flag signify the two races of Iraq—Arabian and Kurd. The red trapezium shows the heraldic color of the Hashimites, to which King Ghazi belongs.

482. JAPAN—EMPEROR'S STANDARD.—The device on the Emperor's Standard is a conventionalized golden chrysanthemum of 16 rays. During the Civil War of 1868 the Imperial Army fought under the chrysanthemum flag, and it is out of this flag that the Imperial Standard evolved.

483. JAPAN—ENSIGN.—The Ensign has a ball in the inner two thirds of the flag, putting the full 16 rays to the edges of the flag—five to the bottom, five to the top, and three to each of the two sides. The device of the sun is supposed to be the image of the Imperial Ancestor. For this reason, the National Flag is an object of reverence and worship.

484. JAPAN—MERCHANT.—As the Land of the Rising Sun, Japanese merchant ships carry a plain red ball on a white field.

485. CHOSEN (JAPAN).—The circular device on the Chosen (Korean) flag is known as the *pa-kwa*. This symbol is supposed to represent any two complementary objects of Nature, such as male and female, or water and earth. The Japanese flag has latterly taken the place of the old flag of Korea in Chosen.

486. LATVIA.—In the 13th century an old German writer described the flag of the Letts who came to the aid of the Knights of the Castle of Cesis as being a red flag with a white stripe on it. Although for centuries under foreign rule, the Letts have at last come again under a flag of their own.

487. LIBERIA.—The Liberian flag was first hoisted August 24, 1847. The three colors signify the three divisions of the country when the flag was established. Its 11 stripes represent the 11 men who signed the Liberian Declaration of Independence. Its single star speaks of the unique character of the country.

488. LIECHTENSTEIN.—The flag of Liechtenstein is formed of two equal horizontal halves of royal red over blue. The country over which it flies is one of the smallest principalities in the world.

489. LITHUANIA — ENSIGN. — The double cross on the shield of the Lithuanian Ensign is said to be a symbol of endurance. It was first used in the 12th century.

490. LUXEMBOURG.—The colors of the flag of Luxembourg are taken from the coat of arms of the ancient Duchy of Luxembourg.

491. MANCHUTIKUO.—The flag of Manchutikuo (Manchukuo) is yellow, containing a canton with horizontal stripes of red, blue, white, and black. As the youngest in the galaxy of the world's banners, it has excited interest to the ends of the earth. Yellow is the color of the imperial house of the Emperor whose ancestors ruled all China. It is said that the yellow stands for Manchutikuo, the red for enthusiasm, the blue for youth, the white for impartiality, and the black for fortitude. Another interpretation of the flag of the new Empire says that the colors stand for the chief races in Manchutikuo—Manchu, Mongolian, Korean, Russian, and Chinese.

492. MEXICO—ENSIGN. — The Ensign of Mexico is a tricolor of green, white, and red, with the arms of the country imposed upon the white section. The arms originated with the legend that the Aztecs could not settle until they found an eagle with a green serpent in its beak, standing on a cactus plant situated on an island in a lake.

493. MONACO — NATIONAL. — Monaco gets the colors of its flag from those on the arms of the family of Grimaldi, Princes of Monaco. The shield of those arms is covered with red and white lozenges.

494. NETHERLANDS.—The first flag of the Netherlands bore the colors of William of Orange, orange, white, and blue. In 1599 they were ordered to be three equal horizontal stripes. About the middle of the 17th century the orange appears to have been superseded by red, though it still shows up in the old flag of the Orange Free State. The present flag was adopted by Royal Decree in 1807.

495. NICARAGUA.—The flag of Nicaragua is made up of three horizontal stripes, the middle one white and the others blue. The arms of the country, which bear five conical peaks surmounted by a liberty pole and cap, are imposed upon the white stripe.

496. NORWAY—MERCHANT.—With its blue, white-bordered cross on a field of red, the Merchant Flag of Norway no longer bears the union mark that until 1898 signified Norway's union with Sweden.

497. PANAMA.—Panama became a separate republic in 1903. Its flag was designed by Señor Manuel Amador, Jr., and was made by his mother. The original was hoisted over the Revolutionary Junta's general headquarters at the Central Hotel in Panamá, November 3, 1903, and a duplicate over the municipal palace by the Alcalde. The flag was formally adopted on December 20, 1903.

498. PAPAL STATE (VATICAN CITY).—Two equal vertical stripes of yellow and white, charged with the insignia of the Papacy on the white stripe, a triple crown, or tiara, over two crossed keys, one of gold and one of silver, tied with a red cord and two tassels, constitute the flag of the Papal State.

499. PARAGUAY.—The flag of Paraguay shows a device on the obverse side consisting of a yellow 5-pointed star within two green branches, the left one bearing red berries. They are tied together with red, white, and blue ribbons. The device on the reverse side is a black-maned yellow lion in a sitting position, supporting a liberty pole and cap.

500. PERSIA—ENSIGN AND MERCHANT.—Persia's flag is a tricolor of apple green, white, and pink. The figure is a standing lion holding a sword in its right forepaw. Beyond the lion is the rising sun.

501. PERU — ENSIGN AND NATIONAL. — From the days of the Incas, Peru has had many flags. The one they hoist at present with the coat of arms of the country upon it was adopted by a special law in 1823, which was promulgated by Bolívar, sometimes referred to as "the George Washington of South America."

502. POLAND—MERCHANT.—The Merchant flag of Poland is the National Flag of white over red with a white eagle displayed on a red field. Although Poland is a republic, it is interesting to note that the eagle still remains crowned.

503. PORTUGAL.—Although Portugal is a republic, it still retains as the emblem of its flag the seven castles and five shields of the arms of the monarchy. The five blue shields commemorate the great victory of Alphonso I in 1139 over the five Moorish princes in the Battle of Ourique.

504. ROMANIA—ENSIGN AND NATIONAL.—The blue, yellow, and red tricolor of Romania, with the Royal Arms in the yellow section, is the National Flag and Ensign. The Merchant Flag is merely the tricolor without any device imposed upon it. The Royal Arms include a blue shield bearing a yellow crowned eagle displayed grasping a scepter and sword with its talons. The new spelling of Romania is a tribute to the Roman ancestry of the Vlachs.

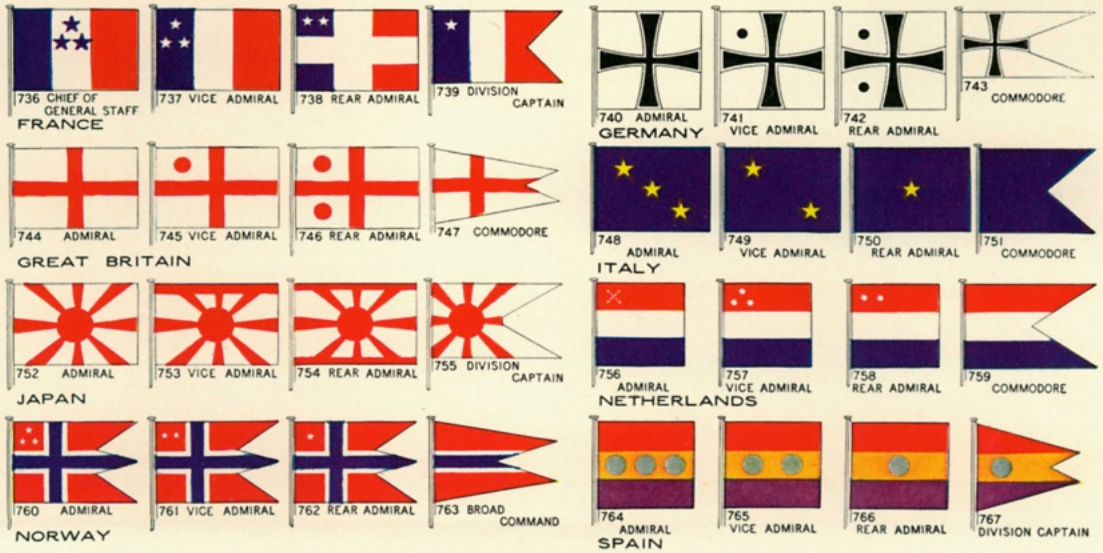
505. SALVADOR—ENSIGN AND NATIONAL.—

656 ADMIRAL LINE
657 ALASKA S. S. CO.
658 AMERICAN EXPORT LINES
659 AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN LINE
660 AMERICAN MAIL LINE
661 AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
662 AMERICAN SCANTIC LINE
663 AMERICAN S. AFRICAN LINE
664 ANCHOR LINE
665 ARGONAUT LINE
666 ARNOLD BERNSTEIN LINE
667 ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
668 BALTIMORE MAIL S. S. CO.
669 BLACK DIAMOND S. S. CORP.
670 BLUE FUNNEL LINE
671 BOOTH LINE
672 BULL LINE
673 CANADA S. S. LINES
674 CANADIAN-AUSTRALASIAN LINE
675 CANADIAN NATIONAL S. S. CO.
676 CANADIAN PACIFIC LINES
677 CHICAGO, DULUTH & GEORGIAN BAY
678 CLYDE-MALLORY LINES
679 COLOMBIAN LINE
680 CUNARD LINE
681 DETROIT & CLEVELAND LINE
682 DOLLAR LINE
683 DONALDSON LINE
684 EASTERN S. S. LINES
685 FABRE LINE
686 FRENCH LINE
687 FURNESS LINES
688 GRACE LINE
689 GREAT LAKES TRANSIT CORP.
690 GULF REFINING CO.
691 HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
692 HOLLAND-AMERICAN LINE
693 HUDSON DAY LINE
694 ISTHMIAN S. S. CO.
695 ITALIAN LINE
696 LUCKENBACH LINE
697 LYKES BROS. S. S. CO.
698 MCCORMICK S. S. CO.
699 MATSON LINE
700 MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE
701 MORGAN LINE
702 MUNSON S. S. LINE
703 MYSTIC S. S. CO.
704 NEW YORK & PORTO RICO S. S. CO.
705 NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

FUNNELS AND FLAGS OF UNITED STATES AND WORLD STEAMSHIP COMPANIES

706 NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
707 NORTON LINE
708 NORWEGIAN-AMERICAN LINE
709 OCEAN DOMINION S.S. CORP.
710 OCEANIC & ORIENTAL NAV. CO.
711 OCEANIC S.S. CO.
712 OLD BAY LINE
713 OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LINE
714 PACIFIC STEAM NAV. CO.
715 PANAMA PACIFIC LINE
716 PANAMA R.R. S.S. LINE
717 PENINSULAR & OCCIDENTAL LINE
718 PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.
719 RED D LINE
720 RED STAR LINE
721 ROYAL MAIL S.P. CO.
722 SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
723 SOUTHERN STATES LINE
724 STANDARD FRUIT & S.S. CO.
725 STANDARD SHIPPING CO.
726 STATES S.S. CO.
727 SWAYNE & HOYT LINES
728 SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE
729 TEXAS CO.
730 UNION CASTLE MAIL S.S. CO.
731 UNION S.S. CO. OF NEW ZEALAND
732 UNITED FRUIT CO.
733 UNITED STATES LINES
734 WARD LINE
735 WHITE STAR LINE

FUNNELS AND FLAGS OF UNITED STATES AND WORLD STEAMSHIP COMPANIES



FLAGS OF RANK IN WORLD'S MAJOR NAVIES

This flag is reputed to have been the flag of the old Central American Union, which broke up in 1839. The five mountains on the coat of arms of Salvador are retained in remembrance of the old Union with its five States.

506. SAN MARINO.—The colors on the flag of this small Republic on the Adriatic are white and blue. The arms consist of a blue shield upon which stand three green hills, each surmounted by a white tower with an ostrich feather floating from its battlements. This shield is supported by a wreath of oak and laurel and bears a crown.

507. SIAM—ENSIGN.—Siam gets the white elephant which figures on so many of its flags from the legend that before Zacca, the founder of the Nation, was born, his mother dreamed that she had brought forth a white elephant. Siamese wise men declare that after 80,000 changes, Zacca finally ended his experience as a white elephant, and thence was received into the company of the gods.

508. SPAIN — ENSIGN AND NATIONAL. — When the monarchy was overthrown in 1931, the new Republic retained the old red and yellow, but added purple. The arms of the Republic, which are reproduced on the Ensign and National Flag, but are omitted from the Merchant Flag, contain a yellow triple-towered castle on a red field for Castile; a red lion rampant on a white field for León; four vertical red stripes on a yellow ground for Aragón; yellow chains on a red ground for Navarre; and a pomegranate on a white ground for Granada.

509. SWEDEN—ENSIGN.—The Swedish flag, a yellow cross on a pale-blue field, has been flown since Gustavus Vasa became the King of Sweden in 1523. The National Flag is rectangular, as is also the Merchant Flag, while the Ensign has swallow tails and a tongue.

510. SWITZERLAND.—The white cross on a red field, which constitutes the National Flag of Switzerland, dates from the Crusades. After an enumeration of the Swiss forces leaving Bern to march against the coalition of nobles in 1339, they were said to have been "distinguished by the sign of the Holy Cross, a white cross on a red shield, for the reason that the freeing of the Nation was for them a cause as sacred as the deliverance of the Holy Places!"

511. TIBET.—With its towering mountain of snow, before which stand two lions fighting for a flaming gem, the flag of Tibet is one of the most distinctive of the East.

512. TURKEY.—A legend states that when Philip of Macedon besieged Byzantium in 339 B. C. and endeavored to undermine the walls after all other forms of attack had failed, the light of a crescent moon revealed the presence of his warriors to the Byzantines. The crescent on the Turkish flag is a memorial to that revelation.

513. U. S. S. R.—ENSIGN.—The Ensign of the Soviet Union is red, with the white sun having eight narrow rays. Upon the sun is imposed a red star having in its center the crossed sickle and hammer which are the emblem of the working man's Republic.

514. U. S. S. R.—NATIONAL AND MERCHANT. The National and Merchant Flag of the Soviet Union has the crossed sickle and hammer emblem of the State in the canton, with a 5-pointed yellow-outlined star above them.

515. URUGUAY.—One flag serves Uruguay alike for its Merchant Marine, its Navy, and as its National Emblem. Where ours has 13 stripes of red and white, Uruguay's flag has nine of white and azure. Where our flag has a canton of blue, Uruguay's possesses one of white. The stars of ours become a sun in the Uruguayan banner.

516. VENEZUELA—ENSIGN.—The Venezuela flag is a tricolor of yellow, blue, and red, with the arms of the country in the corner next to the top of the staff. Many arrangements have been developed for the seven stars on the middle section. The latest one is a half-moon effect. The seven white stars denote the seven provinces of Caracas, Cumaná, Barinas, Margarita, Barcelona, Mérida, and Trujillo, which formed the Venezuelan Confederation of 1811.

517. YUGOSLAVIA. — The Ensign of Yugoslavia, with its double-headed eagle, dates from 1918. On the breast of the eagle are the arms of Serbia, Croatia, and Slavonia. The National and Merchant Flags are the same as the Ensign, except that the arms are omitted.

YACHT AND INTERNATIONAL CODE FLAGS, MARINE SIGNALS, ETC.

518. YACHT ENSIGN. — In 1848, Congress, enacting a law governing the licensing of yachts, provided that all those so licensed should wear a flag of the form, size, and colors prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. The Government reserved the right of its architects to copy such yachts.

519-524. YACHT FLAGS.—These flags when flown on a yacht proclaim that the owner is at dinner, that he has guests on board, that the crew is eating, that an ambulance is needed, etc.

525-550. INTERNATIONAL ALPHABET FLAGS. —These are the flags used to spell out messages.

551-564. CODE PENNANTS FOR NUMBERS, ETC.—These pennants are used in making numbers and repetitions of numbers, and in denoting that code is to be used or answered.

565-606.—In these combinations of code letters, each tells its own story. When R and Y are shown together, they proclaim that the crew have mutinied; I X advises of serious damage sustained in a collision, etc. Ships using the International Code carry code books which tell at a glance the meaning of each combination of letters.

Official Photograph, U. S. Army Air Corps

WING TO WING, THE 17TH PURSUIT SQUADRON ROARS ACROSS THE SKY

Those gallant knights who man our Army and Navy air fleets pick appropriate and sometimes humorous mottoes and designs for their unofficial squadron insignia. Arctic snow owls diving for prey grace the fuselages of these Army Air Corps ships. Other squadrons sport such emblems as "high hats," Crazy Cats, and bombs riding torpedoes.

607-610. U. S. BUOYS AND SPARS.—These buoys and spars indicate the boundaries of channels and obstructions in them. The red buoys and spars always define the channel on the starboard side of a ship headed into a port. They wear the even numbers, and the black ones, marking the opposite side of the channel, wear the odd numbers. "Red right, returning," is an alliteration which helps the new sailor avoid confusion in these matters.

611-614. USING WIGWAG FLAGS.—Here we have a sailor, a marine, a soldier, and a Boy Scout demonstrating how wigwag messages are sent. The sailor (611) has his flag ready to begin a message or a word. The marine (612) is showing how dots are made. The soldier (613) is in the act of making a dash, and the Boy Scout (614) is saying that he has finished a word or ended a message.

615. MASTHEAD LIGHT REQUIRED ON STEAM TRAWLERS.—The international rules of the road require that the lights shown here shall be carried at the masthead of every steam trawler and that they shall cover the range indicated.

616-619. DAY AND NIGHT PILOT SIGNALS.—The Jack at the fore, the International Code letters P T, or the code letter G are day signals, while minute flashes or a blue light showing every 15 minutes call a pilot at night.

620. This chart shows the areas covered by running and other lights on shipboard at night.

621-623. DISTRESS SIGNALS.—An inverted ensign or the letters N C tell of a ship's distress by day, while gunfire at intervals of one minute, flames, rockets, or bombs proclaim distress by night.

624. LIFE-SAVING BOAT.—Full many a tragedy on rock-bound coasts and sand-barred shores has been averted by the timely launching of the surfboats of sturdy and heroic life savers.

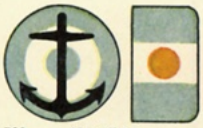
625-629. LIFE-SAVING SIGNALS.—This group of signals is used by our Coast Guard in directing rescues by day and night.

630-636. STORM WARNINGS. — These flags and combinations are used to advise the mariner what the weather may have in store for him.

637-641.—These are the old weather-forecast flags, now practically out of use because of the rise of radio, though once they were familiar to everybody.

WORLD FLAGS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 18TH CENTURY

642. VENICE.—The winged lion of St. Mark was placed on this flag in honor of the patron saint of Venice. It was St. Mark who, while

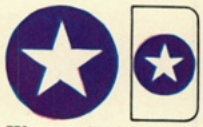

768 ARGENTINA

769 BELGIUM

770 BOLIVIA

771 BRAZIL

772 CHILE


773 CHINA

774 CZECHOSLOVAKIA

775 DENMARK

776 ESTONIA

777 FINLAND

778 FRANCE

779 GREAT BRITAIN

780 GREECE

781 ITALY

782 JAPAN

783 LATVIA

784 LITHUANIA

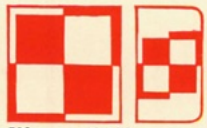
785 MEXICO

786 NETHERLANDS

787 NORWAY

788 PARAGUAY

789 PERSIA

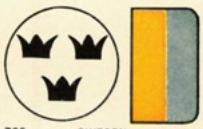

790 POLAND

791 PORTUGAL

792 ROMANIA

793 SIAM

794 SPAIN


795 SWEDEN

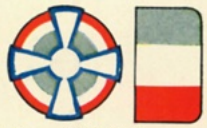
796 SWITZERLAND

797 TURKEY

798 URUGUAY

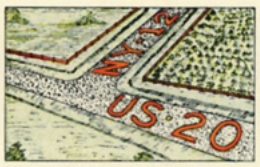
799 UNITED STATES

800 U.S.S.R. (SOVIET RUSSIA)

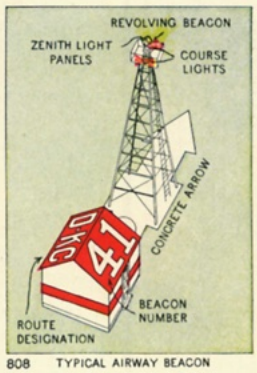

801 YUGOSLAVIA

802 BRITISH AIR FORCE FLAG

803 U.S.S.R. AIR FORCE FLAG

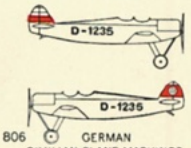


804 HIGHWAY AIR MARKINGS



808 TYPICAL AIRWAY BEACON

805 BRITISH CIVIL AIR ENSIGN



806 GERMAN CIVILIAN PLANE MARKINGS

807 U.S. INTERMEDIATE LANDING FIELD

AIRCRAFT INSIGNIA OF THE WORLD'S LEADING AIR FORCES

stranded on the then uninhabited Rialto, saw in a vision the future greatness of Venice.

643. FRENCH GALLEY.—The fleur-de-lis always has been a favorite device with the French. Early flags show a varied number of them, but flags designed after the accession of Charles VI in 1380 usually contain just three.

644. SAVOY.—The flag of the House of Savoy has played an important rôle in European history. In 1315 it was presented by the Knights of Rhodes to Amadeus the Great when he forced Mohammed II, Emperor of the Turks, to raise his siege before the city of Rhodes.

645. HAMBURGH. 646. LÜBECK. 647. BREMEN. 648. LUNENBURGH.—These four flags belonged to cities which took an active part in the Hanseatic League, the famous federation of North German towns which controlled the commerce of northern Europe during the Middle Ages. Lübeck was the chief city of the League. The colors of these flags, red and white, still survive in the modern flag of Germany.

649. OSTEND ENSIGN.—Ostend was the last stronghold of the Dutch in the South Netherlands against the Spaniards.

650. JERUSALEM.—At the beginning of the 18th century, the flag of Jerusalem showed very little change from the picture of it given by a Franciscan monk in 1350.

651. MOCO, ARABA.—The flag of Moco, Araba (Mocha, Arabia) was of great importance two centuries ago, for at that time Mocha was one of the greatest coffee ports in the world.

652. CZAR OF MOSCOVY.—Tradition says that the Czar of Moscovy (or Muscovy), Peter the Great, adopted the design of the Netherlands Flag, merely reversing the colors. The Russians were not flattered by this, for it made them appear "Dutchmen in distress" (the sign of distress being an inverted flag). Peter added the blue cross to distinguish his flag from the Dutch distress signal.

653. BENGAL GRAND MOGUL.—The group of Bengal villages which grew into the city of Calcutta was under this flag at the time that the East India Company purchased them from the great-grandson of Shah Jahan (builder of the Taj Mahal).

654. AMOY, CHINA.—One of the peculiar characteristics of many Chinese banners is the broad, deeply notched border, differing in color from the field of the flag.

655. RED DRAGON OF WALES.—Uther Pendragon, father of King Arthur, had a vision of a dragon in the sky. When the prophecies of the seers, who interpreted this as meaning that he would ascend the throne, were borne out, Uther carried a gold dragon with him into battle. Under the reign of Edward VII it was incorporated into the armorial bearings of the Prince of Wales.

STEAMSHIP FUNNELS AND FLAGS

656-735.—From the early days of ocean-borne commerce, shipping lines have flown their own house flags as the readiest possible means of quick identification of their craft. With the advent of steam, the funnels offered a new means of identification, and in these 20th-century times have come to possess a romantic lore of their own.

Could some of these funnels and flags speak, what stories of adventure they could tell—of storms they have ridden out; of billowy seas they have braved; of lives they have rescued; of passengers they have carried; and cargo they have handled.

Western prince and Eastern potentate; financial wizard and industrial magnate; tourist seeking the relaxations of the sea and the pleasures beyond; immigrant fleeing the hard lines of an overcrowded homeland and bound for other shores where the star of hope leads him—yes, in the lives of those who go down to the sea in ships these flags and funnels epitomize the romance of the world.

FLAGS OF RANK IN MAJOR NAVIES

736-767.—Officers above the rank of Captain in all navies have their own flags of command. In the French, Japanese, Norwegian, and Spanish Navies, the grade of Commodore does not exist. Ranking Captains are given command of divisions of the fleet and in that command fly the flag that corresponds to those flown by Commodores in other navies. In our own Navy the rank of Commodore has been abolished, except for a few officers who have been retired. As soon as they pass, the Commodore's flag will cease to exist.

INTERNATIONAL AIRCRAFT MARKINGS

Many nations have adopted military and naval aircraft markings. In most cases these markings follow the colors of the flag of the country represented by the plane. In a few cases, as in Great Britain and Soviet Russia, special Air Force flags have also been designed. In some cases, such as Germany and Bulgaria, no military or naval planes may be owned or built; so their planes are limited to civilian markings.

768. Argentina uses an anchor on the Army circle to indicate that a plane is in the naval service. The military service omits the anchor.

769. Belgium is fast replacing its old and obsolescent planes with new British and American craft of latest design.

770. Bolivia has a fleet of American planes which it uses both for war and transportation.

771. Brazil is developing her ground facilities with funds raised through a special stamp required to be placed on all letters mailed through the Postal System.

772. Chile has 9 commercial and 7 military airports and 11 landing fields.

773. China's helplessness before the Japanese attack on Shanghai has made her people air-minded. Large orders have been filled, including one for 50 pursuit planes capable of 200 miles per hour.

774. Czechoslovakia has a membership of 70,000 in its aëronautical organizations, out of a total population of 15,000,000.

775. Denmark has about 90 military and naval airplanes. The rudder insignia varies between the planes of the two services.

776. The Estonian Air Service has a fleet of 30 British-built planes.

777. Finland's air fleet consists of about 100 land and sea planes.

778. France in 1933 had a total of 164 air squadrons, made up of 1,850 active planes. Air France, the consolidated commercial air interests, has schedules that call for 5,538,000 plane miles of flying annually.

779. Great Britain has more than 2,000 planes. Her aim is to develop a fighting plane with a speed of 300 miles an hour when loaded with full military equipment.

780. Greece distinguishes between her military and naval planes by the use of sky-blue markings for the former and dark-blue ones for the latter.

781. The Royal Italian Air Force has more than 2,000 combat planes. The new airport at Milan, 7,800 by 5,800 feet, will be the largest in Europe.

782. Japan is developing its own aircraft industry and plans to build all its own equipment. Individuals and organizations have presented the Government with more than 100 planes.

783. Latvia has a fleet of about 60 planes in its military forces.

784. Lithuania wears its white double cross on about 75 military planes.

785. Mexico has established its own military factory and in 1933 produced 31 planes powered with American engines.

786. In addition to having an excellent fleet of military planes, the Netherlands has the longest air route in the world, connecting the Netherlands with Netherland India—some 9,000 miles.

787. Norway's air defenses possess about 40 naval aircraft, 75 military planes, and 40 training and other planes.

788. Paraguay's war in the Gran Chaco has resulted in the development of a new military air service.

789. Persia in 1933 bought from British manufacturers 30 fighting planes and 10 training planes. She also bought 40 engines and metal propellers in the United States.

790. Poland has an air fleet of 1,000 modern planes and a military air force manned by 9,000 officers and men and 1,300 pilots.

791. Portugal's air force consists of 90 military and 24 naval planes.

792. Romania has about 150 military planes in active service.

793. Siam has turned over to the Siamese Aërial Transport Service those activities developed by the military air force since 1922. The Government is developing its own factory for supplying its military needs.

794. Spain is planning the development of a Spanish air armada and has established a general aëronautical school.

795. The Royal Air Force of Sweden had 200 planes in 1933.

796. Switzerland's air strength lies in its commercial fleet. The Swissair Company operates what is admittedly the fastest commercial air service in Europe.

797. The Turkish Government has established a national airplane factory at Kayseri and has started the building of its own aircraft under the supervision of Curtiss-Wright personnel.

798. Uruguay found itself lacking in funds to carry forward the work on a naval and commercial airport at Montevideo in 1933.

799. Numerically, the United States ranks fourth in air strength. In its Army and Navy air services it had, in 1933, approximately 1,700 combat planes universally admitted to be second to none, ship for ship.

800. Soviet Russia has approximately 2,200 combat planes, but of these 1,200 are of such obsolescent types in construction and performance that most of them are disregarded in any estimate of the relative air strength of the leading nations.

801. Yugoslavia has about 700 military airplanes and a like number of pilots.

802 and 805. The British Royal Air Force flag and the British Civil Air Ensign tell how deep is the interest of the British Empire in aviation.

803. Soviet Russia's Air Force flag is a modification of the National Ensign, with the figure of an airship imposed thereon.

804. This drawing shows how National and State highways are marked in America.

806. Germany, not being allowed military planes, places the Swastika and red stripes on the two sides of the rudders of her planes.

807. This drawing illustrates the type of intermediate landing fields in use all over the United States.

808. This typical airway beacon, with its tower lights, route designations, and beacon numbers, shows how the pilot is guided along the air lanes as he flies.

Asparagus Soup.....a ☆☆☆☆ soup.....everywhere!

HERE is the "top" in a soup! All star in ingredients . . . universal in taste appeal . . . ideal for lunch, dinner or supper . . . for the youngsters or the smartest dinner party.

As you well know, there is asparagus—and asparagus! Well, this soup is made from the tender, succulent kind . . . the finest grown . . . the kind you search so hard for . . . and so seldom can get. Then—golden creamery table butter! And a garnish of tempting asparagus tips! No wonder it's so delicious. No wonder we're so proud of it.

Let your taste decide whether to serve it as Asparagus Soup (by adding water) or Cream of Asparagus (by adding milk)... and you'll thank us for the introduction.

Double rich! Double strength!

Campbell's Soups bring you condensed, concentrated goodness. So when you add an equal quantity of water in your kitchen, you obtain twice the quantity of soup at no extra cost.

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

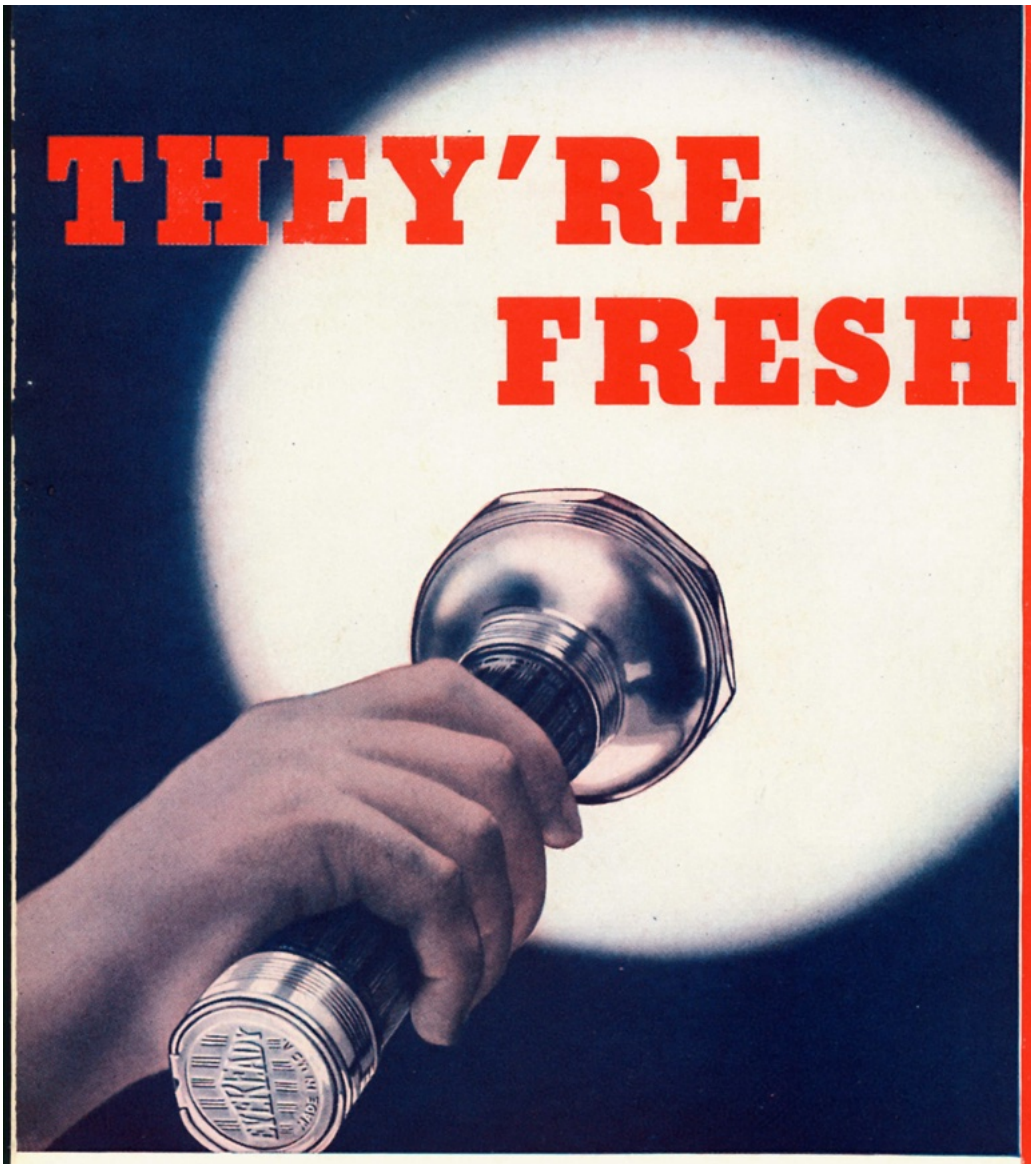
NRA CODE

21 kinds to choose from..

Asparagus
Bean
Beef
Bouillon
Celery
Chicken
Chicken-Gumbo
Clam Chowder
Consommé
Julienne
Mock Turtle
Mulligatawny
Mushroom (Cream of)
Mutton
Noodle with chicken
Ox Tail
Pea
Pepper Pot
Printanier
Tomato
Vegetable
Vegetable-Beef

Campbell's Asparagus Soup

THEY'RE FRESH



At Times Like These You Are Glad They're Fresh

Lanterns and flares were exhausted as they searched for John Sullivan.* Still pressing on, with their flashlight, they finally found Sullivan...weak, but alive. **Not his real name, although his real name was given in the coast-to-coast newspaper report.*

At Times Like These You Are Glad They're Fresh

The cry that will wake any mother should also remind her to reach for her flashlight if she would prevent barked shins...or worse, a broken leg or arm, from falling over a carelessly left toy.

...that's a promise you can check by the "DATE-LINE"

ONE LOOK at the "Date-Line" on the Eveready Batteries you buy from your dealer tells you *they're fresh* . . . the kind of batteries you want, and always get . . . because his stock of Evereadys sells so fast that none of these batteries goes stale on his shelves.

But, all-important as it is, *freshness* is only one of the fundamental advantages you get in Evereadys. Inside the thick zinc case is a "power-stabilizer." It's patented. It holds, in perfect alignment, a mix of six powerful light-making chemicals. And, keeping everything snug and shipshape . . . sealing in freshness . . . guaranteeing long life . . . there's a metal top, another feature you'll always find on Evereadys.

Small wonder that Evereadys are the world's largest selling batteries. They deserve to be, for hard work . . . 40 years of it . . . by chemical engineers is back of each Eveready. And so, whenever you buy an Eveready for your flashlight, your radio, or motor ignition, you can be sure that you're buying . . . packaged electricity at its freshest and best.

National Carbon Company, Inc., General Offices: New York, N. Y.
Unit of Union Carbide UCC *and Carbon Corporation*

There's the Date-Line . . . a guarantee that they're fresh

NRA

EVEREADY BATTERIES *packaged electricity at its best*

Stick at exercise and you'll keep a slim figure. And *the pause that refreshes* with ice-cold Coca-Cola will cheer you along.... Its life and sparkle will awaken energy and make the going easier. It's the drink that keeps you feeling fit for what's ahead.

COCA-COLA CO., ATLANTA, GA.

The pause that keeps you going - keeping a slim figure

- You can be sure it is pure and wholesome. Coca-Cola is a pure drink of natural products, with no artificial flavor or coloring. Complying with pure food laws all over the world.

Tested and Approved Good Housekeeping Bureau

Source Citation
Showalter, William Joseph, and Gilbert Hovey Grosvenor. "Flags of the World." *National Geographic Magazine*, vol. LXVI, no. Three, Sept. 1934, pp. 339+. *National Geographic Virtual Library*, link.gale.com/apps/doc/FIMENA701204233/NGMA?u=21117&sid=bookmark-NGMA&xid=f3d063fa. Accessed 8 Feb. 2024.

Gale Document Number:GALE|FIMENA701204233